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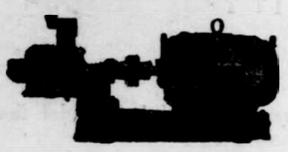

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., 9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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Obtainable at all chemists.

VOL. XXVII NO. 39 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Sensational Arrest Of Labour Leader

Congress President Meets Mahatma

FATEFUL PARLEYS FOR THREE HOURS

Gandhiji's Plan To End Deadlock: No Final Decision Yet, Says Subhas

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Mahatma Gandhi, I understand on reliable authority, has been working, for the past few days, on two alternative formulae intended to meet the situation arising out of the letter addressed by twelve members of the Congress Working Committee, signifying their desire to the Congress President to keep out of the Working Committee.

The first formula is that the Rightists in the Working Committee should allow a free hand to Mr. Subhas Bose by keeping themselves out of the executive and devoting their energies to the Indian States question as also to the constructive part of the Congress programme.

This suggestion, it is understood, will be placed before the meeting of the Rightist members of the Working Committee, at Wardha on the 21st instant to decide upon their future course of action.

The opinion of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who, it is understood, will also be attending this meeting, will count to a great extent in deciding the fate of this plan of action. The personal opinion of Mahatma Gandhi is believed to be that the Leftists should be given a free hand to follow their own programme.

ALTERNATE FORMULA

If this is found not feasible Mahatma Gandhi has another plan by which the Rightists will be able to co-operate with the Leftists on lines which will not clash with Gandhian ideology. The details of this plan are, a closely guarded secret. This formula will be placed before the Leftist group, and the condition precedent to the Rightists' co-operation will be that Mr. Subhas Bose should withdraw all the allegations made by him against the Working Committee members on the eve of the Congress Presidential Election.

SUBHAS BOSE'S STATEMENT

No Final Decision, But Tentative Conclusion

WARDHA. Feb. 15.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose dined this morning with Babasaheb alias Mr. W. C. Deshmukh of Wadhona and drove to Shegaon at 1-30 p.m. to continue his talks with Gandhiji. He returned to Wardha a little before six and has issued the following statement to the Press:

"Mahatma Gandhi received me with his characteristic kindness and affection. In an atmosphere of extreme cordiality, we had a discussion on the burning problems of the day for full three hours. We did not arrive at a final decision, but we reached certain tentative conclusions. It would be premature to give publicity to them. I would, therefore request the Press and the public to exercise patience till the meeting of the Working Committee on 22nd instant. The Working Committee will meet at Wardha and Mahatma Gandhi has kindly postponed his departure for Bardoli, so that he may be at Shegaon when the Committee meets. I am issuing this statement with Mahatmaji's approval."—United Press.

HEART-TO-HEART PARLEYS

Misunderstanding Cleared

The period of uncertainty about Congress politics which followed Mr. Bose's re-election as President of the Congress has been now extended for another week, as far as the public is concerned. It is likely that as far as Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Bose are concerned, broad, but clear plans for the future have been drawn up already. At present, no one but Gandhiji and Mr. Bose know what these plans are. Mr. Bose, firmly but politely declined to add anything to his statement. But indications are not wanting to show that Mr. Bose is completely satisfied with the solution and the conversations and even if he is unable to take "the Gandhian members of the Working Committee with him, he will be entering his second year of presidentship with the blessings of Gandhiji.

Mr. Bose's conversations with Gandhiji to-day are reported to have touched a wide field and without the least bitterness, explanations and elucidations were asked for and given. It is not thought possible that any cut and dry compromise solution was reached to-day, but the statements and utterances made on behalf of both sides were explained and any misunderstanding that might have been created cleared.

IMPLICATION OF STATEMENT.

An interpretation that is put on the statement issued by Mr. Bose is that evidently Mahatma Gandhi has left it to the people concerned, namely, the members of the present Working Committee to decide the issue themselves and that Gandhi-Bose conversations have helped to the extent that the present situation will now be resolved, one way or the other in a dispassionate atmosphere.

Another implication of the statement, it is stated is neces-

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 2)

BORROWING FOR DEFENCE

Sir John Simon's New Plans For Increasing Armaments

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Simon announced that borrowing powers for defence purposes would be increased from 400 million sterling to 800 million. Sir John Simon recalled that the Defence Loans, Act of 1937 authorised borrowing in connection with the rearmament programme to a total of 400 million sterling in respect of five years from 1937-38 to 1941-42.

MEASURE FOR FURTHER BORROWING

It was made clear at the time of the introduction of the act that the limit of 400 million was by no means final and if conditions required it, Parliament would be asked to authorise a measure for further borrowing. Accordingly a ways and means resolution was being tabled to-day upon which is found a Bill which will double the amount which may be raised in the five year period ending 1041-42, so that the total loan authorised will become 800 million.

The expense on rearmament up to the present was just under 200 million sterling. So the new Bill will be to provide for a further total authority for about 600 million sterling. The Bill will follow the same lines as the Act of 1937 but it is proposed to include among the purposes for which these defence loans might be used, expenditure on civil defence and purchase of food and other essential commodities.

WHITE PAPER ON DEFENCE

The white paper on defence just issued shows that the defence estimates for 1939-40 will amount to 523 millions sterling. The defence expenditure in 1937-38 was 262 millions and in 1938-39—the current year upto 31/3—the estimated expenditure allowing for supplementary estimates is 388 million. Thus, in the first three years period, in which borrowing powers were to amount to 400 million sterling, the total defence expenditure is 1.173 millions. This takes no account of complementary civil defence expenditure and relates solely to Navy, Army and Airforce.

The defence White Paper explains that one factor which has led to increased expenditure is the ever increasing complexity of modern armaments due to inventions and inventors in producing new devices, but the main reason lies in the extent it has been necessary to make adequate provision against air attack. Heavy air force expenditure is mainly accounted for by a very large number of modern aircraft now being produced, while heavy capital expenditure is still being incurred on providing additional manufacturing capacity and 37 new aerodromes. Anti-aircraft defences have also been substantially increased, particularly new anti-aircraft guns and searchlights. The civil defence has also involved a very substantial expenditure. The tonnage under construction in the navy has increased from 1,39,000 in 1935 to 6,60,000 this year. Steps have been taken with a view to building up the manufacturing capacity of dominions. Contracts are also placed in Canada for large Bomber aircraft and fighters. A mission is now in Australia and going to New Zealand with a view to concerted action. General reconnaissance and training aircraft have been ordered in the United States.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The French Embassy announced to-day that the French Military Mission had placed an order for 500 new warplanes in addition to one hundred ordered in 1938.

JAWAHAR'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS IN PAGE 9.

Tyab Shaikh In Police Custody

To Be Extradited To Calcutta To Stand Sedition Trial

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

MR. TYAB SHAIKH, THE WELL-KNOWN LABOUR LEADER AND EX-MEMBER OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE WHO ESCAPED FROM CUSTODY AT CALCUTTA IN 1935 AND WHO WAS "WANTED" BY THE POLICE ON A CHARGE OF SEDITION IN CONNECTION WITH A SPEECH DELIVERED BY HIM AT CALCUTTA IN THE SAME YEAR HAS BEEN ARRESTED AT AHMEDABAD ON A WARRANT ISSUED BY THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE OF CALCUTTA.

Mr. Shaikh, it will be remembered, was a noted Labour worker and a Provincial Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The prosecution charge on which he is "Wanted" by the Calcutta police is in connection with a speech delivered by him at the session of the All-India Trade Union Congress in Calcutta in April 1935. He will now be taken to Calcutta to stand his trial there.—United Press.

NEW JOB FOR INDIAN EX-GOVERNOR

Dr. Raghavendra Rao As Adviser To Zetland

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, has appointed as his Adviser under Section 278 of the Government of India Act, 1935, Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, in succession to Dewan Bahadur Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, who is returning to India at the end of April to take up his appointment of the Commerce member.—United Press.

GUBERNATORIAL CHANGES

Hallett To Succeed Haig: Stewart For Bihar

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

A Communique issued to-day announces that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the following appointments consequent on the expiry on December 6, 1939, of H. E. Sir Harry Haig's term of office as Governor of the United Provinces:—

H. E. Sir Maurice Hallett, K.C. at present Governor of Bihar, to be Governor of the United Provinces.

The Hon. Sir T. A. Stewart, at present a member of the Governor-General's Council, to be Governor of Bihar.

Mr. A. G. Clow, to be a member of the Governor-General's Council in succession to Sir T. A. Stewart.

Sir Maurice Hallett is resigning his post as Governor of Bihar on August 6, 1939, and will proceed on leave until he assumes office from Sir Harry Haig. Sir Thomas Stewart is resigning his office on April 10, 1939, and proceeding on leave pending assumption of office from Sir Maurice Hallett on August 6, 1939.—A.P.

RECOGNITION OF FRANCO RAJ

Question Under Consideration, Says Premier In Commons

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Replying a series of questions in the Commons regarding recognition of General Franco, the Prime Minister said "The matter is still under consideration by the Government and Government are, therefore, unable to make any further statement".

Asked whether it was proposed to act jointly with the French Government and to make a simultaneous announcement, Mr. Chamberlain asked for notice.

Replying to Mr. Arthur Henderson in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that Government were most anxious to see the termination of war in Spain without further bloodshed. The Government would maintain touch with both sides in case their services might be desired to bring them together, but the Government did not think it desirable at present to take responsibility for sponsoring any particular terms of settlement.—

Mr. Arthur Henderson wanted to know in the Commons from the Prime Minister whether the same attitude of the British Government in refusing to grant belligerent rights to General Franco on the ground that there was no civil war in Spain owing to intervention of foreign powers, would be followed in regard to recognition of Spanish insurgent authorities as 'de jure' or 'de facto' Government in Spain, Mr. Chamberlain replied "No. The Government are bound by international agreement in the case of belligerent rights, but no such agreement exists regarding granting of recognition."

ITALIAN AND GERMAN VOLUNTEERS IN SPAIN

Spain again figured prominently in the Commons at question time this afternoon. Mr. Chamberlain recalling Sgr Mussolini's undertaking to withdraw Italian volunteers at the end of the Spanish war said, "As regards Germans now in Spain, I was informed by Herr Hitler at Munich that he would be ready to withdraw the German volunteers, whenever other countries were prepared to do the same".

Asked whether Mr. Chamberlain regarded the assurance from Herr Hitler as formal and binding, the Prime Minister replied, "I regard it as expressing his intention at the time he spoke to me".—Reuter.

LABOUR'S OPPOSITION

To Franco's Recognition

LONDON: Feb. 15.

A meeting of the National Council of Labour yesterday evening expressed grave dissatisfaction with the Prime Minister's statement with regard to the question of recognition of Gen. Franco, which was regarded as giving no assurance that it would be possible for the Government to delay taking any action which might seem to them proper.

The Council expressed profound opposition to any recognition of General Franco as long as "the legitimate Government in Spain" continued to function, declaring that such a recognition would be "contrary to public law and against the wishes of the great mass of British public opinion."

EXIT JEWS FROM BIG BUSINESS

BERLIN: Feb. 15.

The Ministry of Economics has decreed that Jewish Financial Interests should be eliminated from wholesale businesses such as industrial undertaking, including forestry and farming.

The decree, the publication of which coincides with the payment of the second instalment of the Von Rath Levy, also covers houses and buildings owned by the Jewish communities, except the welfare institutions, including establishments connected with the emigration of the Jews.

'Frontier Gandhi' Meets Governor

TALKS ON OFFICIALDOM V. MINISTRY

Maulana Abul Kalam's Grave Warning To Central Govt.

PESHAWAR: FEB. 15.

THE FIRST MEETING BETWEEN "FRONTIER GANDHI" AND SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, GOVERNOR OF THE FRONTIER PROVINCE, TOOK PLACE THIS AFTERNOON AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Interviewed by the "United Press" Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said that there was a free and frank exchange of opinion in Pushtu mainly on three points: THE KHUDAI KHIDMATGAR MOVEMENT, THE PROBLEM OF INCREASING CRIME AND DISORDER IN THE FRONTIER AND THE TRIBAL PROBLEM.

There was some talk in respect of the attitude of the officials and the Governor himself towards the Ministry. The interview lasted for 50 minutes.

Accompanied by his elder brother, Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan walked into Government House, opposite the Premier's residence. After having introduced the Governor to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Dr. Khan Sahib returned.

Later Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan had a talk with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad about what transpired between him and the Governor.

Great significance is attached to the interview. Congress circles, however, refuse to comment on the Abdul Ghaffar-Cunningham meeting.—United Press.

CHARGE AGAINST OFFICIALS

PESHAWAR: Feb. 15.

A warning that the time was not distant when the Congress would have to make definite decisions relating to the grave problem of the Frontier, where the result of the policy of the Central Government were most manifest, was uttered by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, while replying to addresses of welcome presented to him to-day on behalf of Peshawar Municipality, the District Board, Peshawar Sarhadi Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the people of the Frontier.

He observed: "I have no hesitation in declaring with all sense of responsibility that the Congress can no longer tolerate the present disturbing conditions obtaining in the Frontier province. It wants similar conditions to prevail in every province. I do not again hesitate in saying that this being a border province, the results of the policy of the Central Government are most manifest here. Even the blind can see the cause of increasing crime and disorder in the Province. During my stay here I tried to gauge the whole situation. That time is not distant when the Congress will have to make definite decision relating to this grave problem."

He further said that the Congress Ministry had been in power in the Province for a year and a half, but had not received the full co-operation and help from officials. This was most dangerous, and would receive serious attention from the Congress, which would decide what steps the Congress Government should adopt under the present circumstances to cope with the situation.—United Press.

AZAD'S PLANS FOR FRONTIER MINISTRY

PESHAWAR, Feb. 15

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has cancelled his Kohat and Bannu visits. He will be staying at Peshawar until February 17 next when he leaves for Wardha via Delhi. It is understood this decision was arrived at partly because of acute toothache following extraction of one tooth yesterday and also because he is busy settling the fundamentals regarding the question of advisibility or otherwise of the Congress continuing in office in Frontier under the present circumstances.

Although a number of Congress members of the Assembly at a conference last night expressed the view that it were better for them to relieve themselves of the responsibility of office under the circumstances, it is now definite that the Maulana would not favour the resignation of the Ministry immediately.

It is further understood that Maulana Azad in his capacity of a member of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the "Zonal Dictator" for Frontier will issue definite instructions to the Ministry regarding its future policy of work. The main purpose of his next visit to Frontier by the middle of March will be to see how far his plan has succeeded and then he will give final advice accordingly.

Maulana Azad had 90 minutes' talks with the Hon'ble Malik Khudabux, Speaker of the Frontier Assembly.—United Press.

GIBRALTAR WAS UNPREPARED

Ex-Governor On September Crisis: Only Four Anti-Air Craft Guns

LONDON, Feb. 15.

At the time of the September crisis, Gribraltar had only four anti-aircraft gans, two at each end of the rock. This startling disclosure was made by General Sir Charles Harington, ex-Governor of Gibraltar, whose five-year term of office expired in last October. He was addressing the Royal Empire Society and said that at the time of the crisis, Gibraltar was tatally unprepared. He added that he was told that things were very different now. —Reuter.

Azad Confers With N. W. F. P. Ministers

PESHAWAR, Feb. 14.

Behind closed doors of Dr. Khan Sahib's residence, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad conferred with the four Ministers of the North-West Frontier Province for ninety minutes. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was also present.

Although closest secrecy is being kept regarding the subject of the discussions, the Associated Press learns that it veered round various administrative affairs.

Earlier Dewan Bhanjuram had another one hour talk with the Maulana.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all **CASH PAYMENTS** provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

3. LOST & FOUND.

Reward—Lost Sunday afternoon focusing part for Camera near Mahalaxmi Temple enquire Box No. 11396, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited for the post of an Overseer, from Gujerati-knowing persons who are qualified as overseers or are holders of an Engineering diploma and possess experience in road making and other municipal works, so as to reach the undersigned on or before 25th February 1939. Pay according to qualifications. G. J. Desai, President, Bulsar Municipality, Bulsar. 14th February 1939. (10573)

Become a Radio Expert or Wireless Operator by studying wholly in after office hours Unique opportunity—Exclusive evening sessions commence 20th February 1939. Attendance hours 6-30 p.m. —9-30 p.m. (Students desirous appearing A.M.I.E.E. examination this November must enrol before 1st March). Enrol immediately. Radio Electric Institute, Lamington Chambers, Bombay 4. (10574)

174. BOOKS

Read it free! Come and take free loan for a week of Gambers' famous book "Ideal Marriage." Outsiders write for it. Brijmohan & Co., Pfaff Building, Phirozeshaw Mehta Road, Bombay. Telephone 30230. (11373)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Aryan Assurance Ltd. Estd. 1929. One of the best Industrial Insurances in India. Life fund created. Bonus expected on the working of 1938. 90 per cent. of the Investment in Government Securities. Wanted District Chief Agents: for unrepresented areas. Apply General Manager at 3 & 4, Hare Street, Calcutta. (10563)

Wanted by a progressive Life Insurance Co., agents and organisers with prospects of confirmation as Branch Managers. Apply with credentials No 11377 "Bombay Chronicle."

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Astrology: Apply to Bhagini Shri Devi Jupiter Astrological Bureau: Post Box No. 5532, Bombay. Send your Horoscope or time and date of birth and year or palm print. **Fee Rs. 10 in advance.** (11403)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy No. 87659 and acci Endt No. A1768 on the life of Kamarpal alI Kakusiipal Shah of Veraval a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is filed with the undersigned within one month from date 16-1-39.

J. M. CORDEIRO,
Secretary.

Bombay Mutual Bldg., Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, dated 16th February, 1939.
(11407)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of the proposed MORVI STATE HIGH SCHOOL AT MORVI.

Copies of specification and tender forms can be had from the following offices during Office hours on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

SEALED TENDERS will be accepted in Morvi and Bombay at the undermentioned offices upto 4-0 p.m., S. T. on or before 24th February, 1939 with a cash receipt of Rs. 5,000 deposited in the Morvi State Treasury.

Morvi State Authorities do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Messrs. MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA, F.A., A. R. I. B. A., Chartered Architects, 34-38, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Morvi Railway, Morvi.

10544

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

PERCENTAGE RATE TENDERS in B-1 form are invited for constructing two bridges across the Vashisti River near Chiplun in mile 53 of Hatkhamba Poladpur Road, estimated to cost Rs. 89,137|- and 86,652|- respectively and part of the approach road estimated to cost Rs 30,762. Tenderers may also submit their own designs and quote a lump sum rate for the same in which case they will have to enter a contract in form C, which will be supplied on indent. They will have to further abide by the detailed instructions included in the conditions of contract.

2. Tender forms including conditions of contract and specifications may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10|- (not refundable), applications for which will be entertained till 13-3-1939. Drawings may be seen in the Office of the undersigned during Office hours on working days and blue print copies obtained if necessary on payment of fees at Re. 0-4-0 per Sft. applications for which will be entertained upto 13-3-1939.

3. Chalan for Rs. 2,065|- duly paid into Government Treasury towards earnest money should accompany the tender. This will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to complete contract documents.

4. Tenders sealed and superscribed with the name of work given above, will be received by the Undersigned upto 2 p.m. on 17-3-1939 and opened on the same day.

5. The tender should be accompanied by a solvency certificate from the Collector of the District or by a Banker's certificate of financial stability, unless exempted.

6. The Superintending Engineer, S.C., Belgaum, reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason.

(Sd.) S. B. REGE.
Executive Engineer, R. Dn.

Executive Engineer's Office,
c/v Ratnagiri, 10 February, 1939.
10557.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that the name of "The Toyo Podar Cotton Mills Ltd.," has been changed to "The Podar Mills Ltd.," from the 8th February, 1939, and that the Registered Office of the Podar Mills Ltd., is situated at Podar Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

H. KOMADA,
Manager,
The Podar Mills Ltd.
10581.

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY.

Policy No. 71775 in National Insurance Company Ltd., on the life of the late Gulabbhai Bhimbhai Desai of Bhagod, Taq Bulsar, Dt. Surat having been LOST, notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month of this date from any interested party with production of the policy, the Company will proceed in matters pending concerning the policy.

K. M. NAIK,
Manager,
National Insurance Co., Ltd.
7, Council House St., Calcutta.
Dated—2-1939.
10579.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

MR. SHANKAR DATTATRAYA DESAI, Esqr., of Ankola, holder of our Policy No. 19100 having notifies that he has either lost or misplaced his policy and having requested us to issue a duplicate thereof in his favour, notice is hereby given that a duplicate policy will be issued to him by the Company, should there be no objection recorded in our Head Office to our doing so within a month of this notice.

JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.
Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Bombay, dated 16th February, 1939.
(11406)

G. I. P. RLY. TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites the following tender:—

(1) Tender No. 1939/1 for the supply of Brushes Carbon for generators, switchgears, convertors, motors, etc. for the period 16-7-1939 to 15-7-1940. Running Contract. Closing date 7th March, 1939, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2. Drawings Rs. 5 per sets which amounts will not be refunded.

(2) Tender No. 1939/2 for the supply of P. Way fittings, points and crossings for 82, 90, & 100 lbs. sections. Closing date 16th March, 1939, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2. Drawings Rs. 9-12 per sets which amounts will not be refunded.

Tender Forms and Drawings obtainable from the Office of the Controller of Stores. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted.
10550.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, UNITED PROVINCES.
712 1/27-39.

WANTED—Applications for the post of Principal, Government Jail Training School, Lucknow. Pay Rs. 350-20-750 plus house allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem or free house. Age not more than 45 years on March 1, 1939. Qualifications: M.A. or M.Sc., acquaintance with the Hindustani language; at least five years' teaching experience in a recognised College or University; at least two years experience as a prison administrator; practical experience of after care and probation work; advance study of prison administration in England, United States of America and the Continent; must have visited important prisons, Borstal and Juvenile institutions in England, United States of America and the Continent; must have knowledge and study of beggars, vagrants and other social problems. Preference will be given to one with training in Prison Overseas Officers course conducted in England by Home Office authorities. Last date for receipt of applications which must be on the prescribed form March 10, 1939. For prescribed forms of application and detailed particulars wire to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, United Provinces, Allahabad.

Dated Allahabad, February 13, 1939.
10575.

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY hereby invites sealed tenders on approved forms for 99 years leases of the under mentioned plots in Blocks I and II on the Back Bay Reclamation on or before 28th February, 1939 at 1 p.m. (S. T.) in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort

2. The areas of the plots are as under:—

Block No.	Plot No.	Area in Sq. Yds.
I.	57	1936 sq. yds.
	58	1910 ,,
	59	1986 ,,
	60	1986 ,,
	61	1986 ,,
II.	198	2007 ,,
	199	1929 ,,
	200	1894 ,,
	208	2012 ,,
	212	2000 ,,
	213	2083 ,,

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 20,000 in cash or in Government Securities along with the tender in respect of each of the plots. The deposit will be forfeited if a tenderer withdraws his offer.

3. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any tender and the acceptance of a tender by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

4. Approved forms of agreement with the form of lease and plan can be had at the office of the Collector of Bombay on payment of annas eight per copy.

H. T. SORLEY,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office, Bombay.
13th February, 1939.
10568

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1939, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1938.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 2nd February to Saturday, the 18th February, 1939, (both days inclusive).

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th January, 1939.
10361.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BABUBHAI FULCHAND, Jain, Bania Inhabitant, at the time of his death residing at Gopipura in Surat ..... Deceased.
BAI KALAVANTIBAI, widow of the said deceased Babubhai Fulchand Jain Bania Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Parsi Gully, 3rd Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 2nd day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 2nd day of February, 1939.
MESSRS. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
10582.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

Election of Councillors by Representatives of Registered Trade Unions under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended upto date.

As the Election of Councillors by representatives of the Registered Trade Unions is a contested one, I hereby publish, under Section 21-A(m) and 27(2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions:—

S. No.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE	DESCRIPTION
1	Mr. Abdul Razak Abdulla, J.P.	Bona Casa, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay	Merchant and Social Worker.
2	Mr. Balwant Keshav Palekar	173, Rajaram Bhuvan, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay	Social Worker.
3	Mr. Dadasaheb Khaserao Jagtap, M.L.A., (Bom).	173, Rajaram Bhuvan, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay	Social Worker.
4	Mrs. Maniben Kara	Mahalaxmi, Bombay No. 6	Social Worker.
5	Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hassan, M.L.A. (Bom.)	Adamali Building, Bapty Road, Bombay 8	Advocate and Social Worker.
6	Mr. Mohamed Ebrahim Serang	120, Dongri Street, Bombay 9	Social Worker and Shipping Contractor.
7	Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, J.P.	Asavale Nivas, Nowroji Hill Road, Bombay 9	Social Worker and Landlord.
8	Mr. Sadhu Pirajee Bhise	Indira Building, Poibavdi, Parel	Trade Union Worker.
9	Mr. Shavaksha Hormasji Jhabvala, M.L.A. (Bom.)	Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay 12	Journalist.
10	Mr. Zulmiram Jankiram Chowdhery	Ravji Sojpal Chawl, Golanji Hill Road, Sewri	Trade Union Worker.

The poll will be taken on TUESDAY, the 21st February, 1939, from 3 P.M. to 5 P.M. (Bombay Time) in the Corporation Hall, Municipal Offices, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay.

Every person entitled to vote will be supplied on personal application with a voting paper showing the names of the candidates in English, Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu and their Symbols on production of an "Official" slip issued by the Municipal Slip Clerk.

The Polling Superintendent will give such assistance as may be required to any voter who by reason of illiteracy, physical or other disability is unable to vote in the manner prescribed.

After a voter has received his voting paper, no candidate will be allowed to communicate with him in any manner whatsoever.

The attention of candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171-B, 171-C, 171-D, 171-E and 171-F of the Indian Penal Code (Act No. XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Elections Offences and Enquiries Act XXXIX of 1920 and also to Section 196 and Schedule II of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as amended by the Bombay Criminal Procedure (Elections Offences) Amendment Act, 1935, (Act XXIX of 1935), which render any person committing the offence of personation at Elections liable to arrest by the Police without warrant.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th February, 1939.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
10570.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RATE CIRCULARS.

TWO NEW RATE CIRCULARS viz., Local Rate Advice No. 2 and Special Rate Circular No. 2 of 1939, have been issued. Special Rate Circular No. 2 contains particulars of Easter Holidays Concessions over this Railway.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or stations.
(10571)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of Copper Strips for Pantographs, Phosphor Copper and Copper Rail Bonds. Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2 per copy and relative drawings at Rs. 5 per set. Payment by cheque, postal order or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 27-3-1939, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).
(10527)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 32 OF 1939.

Re: MESSRS. K. IBRAHIM, a firm, carrying on business as Bankers and Commission Agents at 70-72, Sutar Chawl, Bombay: ..... Debtors
Ex parte: (1) AMRATLAL MAVJI and (2) TRIKAMDAS MADHAVJI: ... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 10th day of February, 1939, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
10584.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 35 OF 1939.

Re: IGNAC GOLDSTEANE, European Inhabitant, lately residing at Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay: ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: W. T. JONES: ..... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 11th day of February 1939, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
10583.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 501 OF 1934

Re: CHAINRAM KHIALDAS and CHATRUMAL MEGHRAJ, formerly speculating in gold and silver at Karanjia Building, Kolsa Molla, Mandvi Bombay No. 3: ..... Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 22nd day of March, 1939, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
10585

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GOKHLE RD., NEAR PORTUGUESE CHURCH, PLOT NO. 43, DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi, Runchoddas & Co, Attorneys for Mr. Velji Gangji and Panbai wife of Velji Gangji the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Hassam Haji Tarmahomed Patel the Mortgagor Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-DAY, THURSDAY the 16th February, 1939, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the following:—

All that piece of Land with dwelling house in it admeasuring about 740 sq. yds., and situate at Gokhle Road, Dadar, bearing Municipality "G" Ward No. 3344 (2) St. No. 808 A and bounded on the East partly by property bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1246 and 1580, on the West by Gokhle Road, on the North by a passage of the property Survey No. 1245 and on the South partly by the property Survey No. 1246 and partly by the property of the Bombay Municipality.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Runchoddas & Co., Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

EASTERN AUCTION Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 189, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete Bungalow furniture, Kelvinator, Singer Machine, Bronze figures, Gramophone, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Godrej Safe, Wrist Watches, Wardrobes, etc.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ALUMINIUM, BRASS, BRONZE, COPPER, GUNMETAL, LEAD, WHITEMETAL AND ZINC SCRAP AT G. I. P. RAILWAY, MECHANICAL STORES, PAREL, BOMBAY.

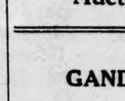
Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores G. I. P. Railway (Bombay) sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1939, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mechanical Stores, a large lot of Non-Ferrous scrap including:—

Aluminium scrap, Bell metal scrap, Brass scrap boring and turnings, Brass scrap burnt, Kutchra, Tubes useable, Brass scrap yellow, Bronze scrap special rings useable, Copper scrap pipes with Brass flanges, Borings and Turnings, Burnt wire, Kutchra, Strips, Tubes, Cut pieces and Utensils, Tanks with Brass and Iron fittings Wire in coils, Tubes useable, Tank plates, Gun metal scrap bars useable, German silver scrap, Lead scrap battery with dust, seal scrap, miscellaneous, Tin triangular shape ingots, Whitemetal scrap rings and Diamond shape ingots, oval shape ingots, Borings all white metal, Borings mixed with Brass, Kutchra, Zinc scrap, etc.,

Terms:—10 per cent. Deposit in cash.

GANDHI & CO.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE



REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Dep.
Ryuun Maru	31st Jan.	17th Feb.
Tokyo ,,	13th Feb.	26th ,,
Nissan ,,	9th Mar	21st Mar.
* Melbourne ,,	3rd Apr.	12th Apr.
Mansei ,,	27th Mar.	14th ,,
A Steamer	23rd Apr.	8th May.
Argun ,,	9th May,	23rd ,,
France ,,	23rd ,,	8th June

* Terminates at Bombay.
OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA (Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: "SYOSEN"

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FREE ASTRAL READINGS

IF YOU WANT to test FREE the skill of Asia's best known Astrologer, send your name, address and date of birth clearly written to PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 334-F), Upper Forjett St., Bombay VII, and he will send you an Astral Interpretation of your life free of charge. No Personal Interviews. His guarantee of money back in case of dissatisfaction is proof of his confidence in his work. No money required but if you like send 4 annas Stamps for Postage, clerical and other expenses.

IT'S *WEAK BLOOD* THAT KEEPS ILLNESS HANGING ABOUT

You may linger for months with no energy for work or pleasure, no time to see your friends—missing chances to get on and make a future—if you've "Thin Blood". To regain full strength *quickly* after illness, you need a tonic that creates rich red blood.

HALL'S WINE

Master Tonic for Men & Women

Hall's Wine quickly creates rich new blood. Your very first wineglassful gives you a warm glow of fresh vitality. Hall's Wine calms and strengthens the nerves, gives new life and tone to brain, muscles and every organ in your body. Hall's Wine is prepared according to a medical formula, and has been prescribed by doctors for over 50 years.

A handsome glass given free with every large bottle.

J. HALLEY & CO., LTD.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION

719 Graduates Admitted To Various Degrees

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Seven hundred and nineteen of the graduates of the Bombay University were admitted to various degrees at the special convocation held on Wednesday afternoon. The majority of them received their degrees in absentia; only 154 being present in person to receive their degrees.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor, presided.

The number of persons admitted to the various degrees is as follows:— B. A., 264; B. Com, 29; B. T. 13; M. A. 21; D. Litt. 1; B.Sc. 55; M. Sc. 9; B. Ag. 2; B. Sc. Ag. 12; B. E. (Civil), 15; B. E. (Mech.) 2; B. E. (Elec.) 3; M. Sc. (Tech.) 3; LL. B. 229; M.B.B.S. 59; Ph. D. 1; and D. Sc. 1.

Of these graduates 37 are ladies. The number of lady candidates admitted to various degrees is as follows:— B. A. 19; B. Com. 1; B. T. 2; M. A. 2; B. Sc. 3; LL. B. 4; and M.B.B.S. 6

MISAPPROPRIATION CHARGE FAILS

The complaint filed by Chandra Bhal Avasti against Ramsunder Tiwari, Secretary of the Hindi Bhashi Association and Mr. Rajnarayan Singh Thakore for alleged misappropriation of the funds of the Hindi Bhashi Association was dismissed by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court.

Two School Boys Knocked Down

David Dominic and Bernard D'Souza two school boys were knocked down by a car on Tuesday morning on the Lady Jamshetjee Road and were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where the former died. The car is not yet traced

STUDENTS' ESSAY CONTEST RESULT

ELSEWHERE IN THIS PAPER—(SEE COLUMNS) IN THE MEANWHILE

NASEEM IN MINERVA'S DIVORCE at DUBASH THEATRE KRISHNA

DAILY: 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15. MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M.

FROM TO-DAY

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

EDGAR WALLACE'S Sensational Thriller

"THE RETURN OF THE FROG"

Starring: GORDON HARKER

An R-K-O- Radio Pictufe

JOIN THE HAPPY THRONG ON MAHASHIVARATRI— IN HOLY BENARES— AT THE CENTRAL

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10
SAT., SUN., HOLIDAYS MATINEE 1-45.

TO-MORROW

GALA OPENING AT 1-45

ROSE

MOTILAL
USHA
CHANDANI
BABA VYAS
PT. CHOWBE

DIRECTED BY CHOUDHARY

सच है IT'S TRUE

DISTRIBUTED BY KAPURCHAND LTD., Bombay 4.

A group of girls who received their B. A. degree at the Special Convocation of the Bombay University, held on Wednesday after noon.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 15.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	81	58	—	0.7	—0.5
Ahmedabad	89	64	—	—	—0.3
Ajmer	79	63	—	—	—0.9
Ahmednagar	92	61	—	—	—1.4
Allahabad	86	60	—	0.8	—1.0
BOMBAY	83	70	—	1.1	+0.5
Bangalore	86	57	—	0.7	—3.1
Bhopal	86	61	—	0.3	—
Baroda	91	57	—	—	—
Bhavnagar	88	63	—	—	—0.4
Calcutta	87	69	—	0.1	—1.7
Cawnpore	83	60	—	0.7	—0.8
Cheerapunji	62	49	0.8	4.6	—0.4
Cochin	86	74	—	6.7	—2.7
Dehra Dun	74	50	—	1.4	—3.5
Delhi	80	53	—	—	—2.0
Dehra I. Khan	76	42	0.3	0.3	—0.9
Dalhousie	—	—	—	6.2	—7.6
Fort Sandeman	61	37	0.4	1.3	—0.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	93	57	—	—	—1.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	84	59	T	—	—0.3
Jubbulpore	87	57	—	1.5	—0.7
Jaipur	78	66	—	—	—1.0
Karachi	78	62	T	0.3	—0.7
Lucknow	84	59	—	0.6	—1.1
Lahore	76	50	0.1	0.4	—1.6
Multan	74	54	T	—	—0.9
Mysore	89	62	—	1.0	—2.1
Madras	86	66	—	3.2	—18.4
Murree	48	35	—	7.2	—0.9
Mount Abu	72	54	—	—	—0.7
Mangalore	87	72	—	2.1	—1.6
Nagpur	95	60	—	0.1	—1.9
Ootacamund	69	42	—	4.7	—4.5
Patna	83	61	—	0.1	—1.2
Peshawar	69	37	—	1.9	—1.3
Poona	93	58	—	0.3	—1.0
Pachmarhi	81	50	—	0.4	—1.8
Rawalpindi	71	41	—	2.4	—2.5
Rajkot	88	60	—	—	—0.1
Srinagar	53	33	—	4.9	—1.7
Sholapur	90	65	—	—	—1.7
Simla	49	37	—	2.3	—3.7
Salem	93	64	—	1.5	—3.7
Trivandrum	87	71	—	5.5	—4.5
Vizagapatam	81	69	—	12.1	+6.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

POONA WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Feb. 15.

A low pressure area over east Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur yesterday was filled up after causing local rain in Assam and scattered showers in Bengal and Orissa. A western disturbance caused fairly widespread rain or snow in Baluchistan, a few falls in Northwest Frontier Province and Southwest Punjab, and light showers in several places in Sind, east Punjab, and the hills of United Provinces. Night temperatures were markedly above normal in Rajputana, south Punjab, United Provinces and west Central India.

The chief amounts of rainfall were:— Pasni—two inches; Harnai kalat—one and half; Arayanganj and Quetta—One.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-2-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.039 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.8 degrees 0.8 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.1 degrees 3.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-2-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MRS. MANORAMABAI B. NAVLKAR WHO IS AT PRESENT LADY VOLUNTEERS RECRUITING OFFICER AT TRIPURI, WILL BE APPOINTED G.O.C. OF THE LADY VOLUNTEERS FOR THE COMING CONGRESS SESSIONS.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Records 12-0 noon Avinash A. Vyas 12-10 p. m. Sitar and Sarangi 12-15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 12-30 Ladio Ploglam 12-45 Gems from Classics 12-55 Market Rates 1-5 Music 3-30 Shambharawi Mulgi 3-52 Musical Variety 4-14 Instrumental hits 6-0 Firoze Dastur 6-15 Karim Khan 6-20 Avinash A. Vyas 6-30 For the Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Firoze Dastur 8-0 Myself on my Literary self (Marathi) by Vaman Malhar Joshi 8-15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 8-30 Durga on the Vichitra Been 8-35 Bai Shamabai of Kolhapur 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila 9-30 News in English

9-50 Matters of Moment by Edward Thompson (Relayed from B B C) 10-5 Firoze Dastur 10-20 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 10-30 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. Ragmala 10-35 Bai Shamabai 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a. m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. & 3-30 to 4-30 as in Bombay 1

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 p. m. as in Bombay 1 6-30 Children's Hour 7-30 to 9-50 as in Bombay 1 9-50 Fernando Gusso: Vocal Recital 10-5 Pablo Casals: Violoncello 10-15 Chamber Music 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. Mushtaribai 8-20 Qand-I-Mukarrar 8-35 Mashuq Ali 9-10 Shamshadbai 9-30 Alap & Gat Jaunpuri on the Sarod 9-40 Vilayat Khan.

1-0 p. m. Light Divertisement 2-0 Musical Prelude 6-10 Shamshadbai 6-30 For Jack & Jill 7-0 For Villagers only 8-0 Valayat Khan 8-15 Environment in Relation to economic efficiency by Ram Lall Verma 8-30 Diladder Door 9-0 Mushtaribai 9-10 Haider Husain & his orchestra 9-50 Matters of Moment by Edward Thompson (Relayed from B B C) 10-5 Shamshadbai 10-30 Valayat Khan 10-45 Mashuq Ali.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. & 12-0 noon to 2-45 As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1 6-10 Mashuq Ali 6-30 Instrumental Solos 6-45 Valayat Khan 7-0 Mushtaribai 7-20 His Own Choice 7-40 Shamshadbai 8-0 As in Delhi 1 9-50 The Nite Club Boys.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. & 12-0 noon to 2-45 p. m. as in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. to 7-0 as in Delhi 1 7-0 to 8-0 as in Delhi 2 8-0 to 11-0 as in Delhi 1

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

12-30 p. m. Variety. 1-17 Variety (Contd.) 1-30 Five famous women, Chand Bibi, by Miss Anima Das Gupta. 1-45 Music. 1-50 This, that and the other. 2. 2-5 Light tunes. 5-0 For countryside. 6-0 Sushila Devi. 6-20 Gouri Kedar Bhattacharya. 6-40 Briddhar Vachan by Da Thakur. 6-50 Instrumental Duet. 7-5 Vachane Briddha by Da Thakur. 7-15 Indubala. 7-25 Abdul Aziz Khan. 7-45 Indubala. 8-5 Yes, Please! (Bengali). 9-5 Kenneth Harris: Baritone. 9-25 Orchestral Interlude. 9-30 Road Communications, by Lt. Col. H. C. Smith. 9-45 Paris Philharmonic Orchestra. 10-5 Gracia Duvek: Entertainer. 10-20 Dance Music.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-10 Assamese Songs. 9-45 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4-0 p.m. Things of interest. By 'Radio Mama' (Telugu). 4-5 Busy bee (Telugu) by N. Jagannadha Rao. 4-20 Telugu Songs by Kumaris Leela and Sarasa. 5-0 Hamsadhwani. 5-15 T. M. Ramakrishna Iyer: Vocal. 5-30 N. V. Ramakrishna Iyer: Violin. 6-0 T. M. Ramakrishna Iyer Vocal. 6-15 N. V. Ramakrishna Iyer: Violin. 6-30 K. A. Srinivasan: Vocal. 7-15 Why Laws? (Tamil) by S. Satyamurti. 7-30 Shrimati Amirtavalli: Vocal. 8-0 K. A. Srinivasan: Vocal. 8-30 Shrimati Amirtavalli: Vocal. 9-20 Darini Telusukonti. 9-35 Broken Branch.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-0 Chorus. 6-10 Child welfare in village. (Tamil). 6-30 to 10-30 As in Madras 1.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. With villagers. 6-10 Zeenat Begum: Naat. 6-30 Champakali. 6-35 Nur Jahan. 7-5 For women. 8-0 Zeenat Begum. 8-20 Alap Sazgiri. 8-25 Nur Jahan. 8-45 Sabrunnisa Begam. 9-0 Zeenat Begam. 9-45 Nur Jahan. 10-0 Marriage.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. With Children. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-15 Ghulam Ahmad Qawwal and Party of Rajpura. 7-35 Orchestral Interlude. 7-45 Story of two generations. 4. 8-0 Umra Zia Begam. 8-20 Surbahar Recital. 8-25 Ghulam Ahmad Qawwal and Party of Rajpura. 8-45 Orchestral Interlude. 8-55 Umra Zia Begam. 9-45 Interlude. 9-50 Wealth of Shikar, by C. H. Donald. 10-5 Umra Zia Begam. 10-15 Orchestral Interlude. 10-25 Ghulam Ahmad Qawwal and Party of Rajpura. 10-35 Nautch Gat on the Violin and the Sitar. 10-40 Umra Zia Begam.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Mohammad Umar. 5-50 Buddhi Bhadra. 6-0 Badr Shameem of Khiri. 6-20 Records. 6-50 Nazneen Jan. 7-5 Malti Joshi 7-25 Mohammad Umar Ghazals. 7-45 Badr Shameem of Khiri. 8-0 Informal discussions. 8-15 Buddhi Bhadra. 8.25 Malti Joshi. 8-45 Mohammad Umar. 9-0 Nazneen Jan. 9-50 Limits of Industrial development by Sir Tracy French Gavin-Jones. 10-5 Malti Joshi. 10-15 Mohammad Umar. 10-30 Buddhi Bhadra. 10-40 Badr Shameem of Khiri.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 International ploughing match. 8-0 Central band of His Majesty's Royal Air Force. 9-45 Lucky dip. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of moment by Edward. 10-5 Scottish dance music.

FLIGHTY FAIRIES

Living from Minute to Minute, and Running to 150 Laughs in 150 of those Minutes

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Sagar Movietone

present

SABITA DEVI

in the Champion Laugh-hit of the Season

Ladies Only

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Directed by : SARVOTTAM BADAMI

To-day 9 p.m. GUEST PREMIERE under the Presidentship of the Hon. K. M. MUNSHI.

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RUBY PICTURES' MAIDEN PRODUCTION

Directed By: GUNJAL

Prem-ki-Jyot

TO-MORROW AT MINERVA

2-0, 4-45, 7-30 & 10 P.M. AT

Bombay Spring Meeting

Acceptances And Weights For Hospital Day Races On Saturday

The following are the Acceptances, Weights and order of running for the Hospital Day Meeting, to be run at Mahaluxmi, on Saturday, February 18:—

FIRST RACE: 2-30 p. m.

THE PROBATIONERS' PLATE. Div. I. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. maidens at the time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys. Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Azmir 9-0, Mamluke 9-0, Shaha 8-11, Nafa Beg 8-8, Hermit 8-8, Prince Hishan 8-8, Khundil 8-4, Pretty Prince 8-3, Nutchdat Beg 8-3, Readymoney 8-3, Aaron 8-3, Mysore 8-3, Nazar 8-3, Zafir 8-3, Shapoor 8-3 and Chhyad 8-3.

★ ★

SECOND RACE: 3-0 p. m.

THE PROBATIONERS' PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. maidens at the time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Al Hyderi 9-3, Daata 9-3, Jalmood 9-0, Franco 9-0, Raisana 8-9, Waabil Iraq 8-8, Muwafak 8-8, King Solomon 8-8, Jabbar 8-8, Lovely One 8-8, Sayid Beg 8-4, Golden Cap 8-3, May Moon 8-3, Mudhir Beg 8-3, Wadia 8-3 and Amnawar 8-3.

★ ★

THIRD RACE: 3-30 p. m.

THE CONVALESCENT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mujbil Hamid 9-0, Al Mansoor II. 8-10, Nashwan al Iraq 8-10, Hakim Pasha 8-10, Arab Legend 8-9, Bayhas 8-9, Hilal al Nusser 8-9, Mahrus al Iraq 8-9, Golden Star 8-5, Shireen 8-9, Star of Kashmir 8-6, Dalli al Iraq 8-6, Sa'ad Faruq 8-6, Mujbil al Arab 8-5, Abbas Pasha 8-5, Zaid ul Khair 8-5, Mahmud al Iraq 8-5, Mas'ud Farhan 7-13, Lovely One 7-13, Gaurishanker 7-12, Hashim 7-12, Mamnun Pasha 7-11 and Transvaal 7-5.

★ ★

FOURTH RACE: 4-0 p. m.

THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

For Indian Horses in Class "A." 4 years old and upwards, maidens at the time of starting. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Link Boy 8-10, Princess Zubeda 8-8, Behzad 8-8, Miss O. K. 8-2, Potato Jones 8-2, Beli Boy 8-2, Eager Tit 8-2, The Duchess 8-2 and Wunderbar 8-2.

★ ★

FIFTH RACE: 4-30 p. m.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Autoland 9-0, Gay Pop 8-0, Gaitetra 8-12, Advance 8-11, Golden Beam 8-7, Taqdir 7-9, Lord Byron 8-4, Aldershot 8-3, Warrawing 8-3, Danny Boy 8-3 and Apple Jelly 7-12.

★ ★

SIXTH RACE: 5-0 p. m.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Wild Cherry 9-4, Miss Grenville 9-2, Sundown 9-2, Pursuivant 8-11, Hamburger 8-11, Gordon 8-11, Taramati II. 7-7, Rose of Persia II. 8-8, Gay Bachelor 8-7, Wangalla 8-7, Highland Truce 8-6, Naidor 8-6, Menado 8-4, Clear Art 8-6, Split Wine 8-1, Mount Dil 8-0, Night Alarm 8-0, Reno 8-0, Dynamite 7-11, Eastern Queen 7-4, Dunmore 7-11, Passiflora II. 7-7, Falkland 7-4 and Lizzie Baillie 7-4.

★ ★

SEVENTH RACE: 5-30 p.m.

THE HOSPITAL FUND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Fire Fly 9-2, Al Hazar 9-1, Starlight 8-11, Darbis 8-6, Fahad Pasha 8-4, Misbah al Muluk 8-3, Dahman Fadhil 8-3, Cheerful II. 7-11, Ajwad 8-3, Gold Mine 8-2, Zoolum 8-0, Amin al Iraq 7-11, Challenger 7-11 and Wafi Hamid 7-10.

★ ★

EIGHTH RACE: 6-0 p. m.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Conway 9-0, How's That 9-0, Cabalist 8-12, Mangoola 8-12, Devonian 8-8, Greek Artist 8-7, Grenadier 8-0, Wheatsheaf 8-5, Flippant 8-0, Fresh Kid 8-3, Shelley 8-3, Torquemada 7-12 and Jocund 7-10.

FLY TO

KATHIAWAR, POONA & KOLHAPUR

LEAVE LATER
ARRIVE SOONER
STAY LONGER

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ALL SERVICES TO INDIA
BRABOURNE STADIUM LTD.

U. P. SUGAR CONTROL BOARD'S PLANS

LUCKNOW, Feb. 14

Various suggestions relating to the fixation of the minimum prices of cane, the advisability of fixng the price on a regional basis, the feasibility of developing the manufacture of sugar as a cottage industry, the reorganisation of the working of the Syndicate and the amendment of the contract forms, were made at the sixth meeting of the United Provinces Sugar Control Board held at Lucknow.

It was decided that suitable notes about each of these suggestions should be prepared and circulated to members within a month and they should be considered further by a committee or by the Board at its next meeting to be held in April. It was also decided that, if possible, an estimate of the area sown with cane this year should be put up in April.

It was agreed that each sugar factory might send to Government a statement showing what roads it considered to be necessary which of them would be useful not only for cane traffic but for general purposes also and arrange the same in order of urgency and importance.—United Press.

Dr. Rao's Candidature For Senate Election

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Principal of the L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad will stand as a candidate for election as a Fellow of the University of Bombay on behalf of Registered Graduates in the place rendered vacant by the death of Mr. B. P. Thakore.

University And National Defence

Shah's Plea For Instituting Regular Courses Finds Support

DEMAND FOR ELECTION OF OFFICERS: SENATE RESOLUTIONS

A PROPOSAL FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER AND REPORT ON THE FEASIBILITY OF INTRODUCING THE MODERN DEVICES OF THE CINEMA AND THE RADIO FOR THE SPREAD OF KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION;

TWO PROPOSALS TO AMEND THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ACT SO AS TO MAKE THE CHANCELLOR AND VICE-CHANCELLOR ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND

A PROPOSAL TO REQUEST THE SYNDICATE AND THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF INSTITUTING REGULAR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING IN MILITARY SCIENCE AND NATIONAL DEFENCE IN THE UNIVERSITY; all of which were sponsored by Mr. K. T. Shah, were adopted by the University Senate, which resumed its sittings on Wednesday.

Compulsory Hindustani

Another proposal to introduce Hindustani as a compulsory language for study in the course of studies leading up to graduation in the Faculties of Arts and Science, which was to have been moved by Mr. Shah, was, however, ruled out of order, on the ground that it amounted to interference with the powers of the Academic Council.

Cinema And Radio

Mr. K. T. Shah moved:—

"The Senate is of opinion that the modern devices of the Cinema and the Radio can play a most important and useful part in the spread of knowledge and the education of the people in all subjects within the competence of the University, and so, with a view to investigate the practicability of introducing the above-named devices in the programme of university work, with special reference to the widest possible dissemination of the results of postgraduate researches in social, material and technological sciences; as well as to prepare an outline of the ways and means of giving effect to their suggestions if they find the said devices to be practicable for this purpose, the Senate appoint a Committee of the undermentioned Fellows to consider and report upon the above question, in all its bearings, at an early date; the Committee to consist of:—

The Vice-Chancellor,

The Director of Public Instruction,

Heads of the three University Departments,

Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine,

Principal N. M Shah,

Dr. T. S. Wheeler (Director of the Royal Institute of Science),

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta,

Mrs. G. R. Bilimoria, and

The Mover (K. T. Shah.)"

In moving the resolution Mr. Shah said that modern devises like the cinema and the radio were being used for purposes of propaganda. The University as the custodian of higher knowledge should hit upon a mode of using these devices for the spread of knowledge. The University should undertake a programme to enlighten, educate and lead the public on a wider scale.

The motion was carried.

MATRIC EXAM. TWICE?

Mr. B. J. Akkad then proposed the introduction of a new statute requiring the holding of the matriculation examination twice a year.

Before he moved his proposal the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar stated that the matter was under consideration. Opinions of heads of institutions had been received and they would be discussed at the meeting of the Academic Council on March 11.

The resolution was, therefore, formally moved, and was referred back to the syndicate.

INDIAN LANGUAGES

Professor A. K. Trivedi moved a proposal to institute a post-graduate department of modern Indian languages and in the first instance to establish professorships in Gujerati, Marathi, Kannada and Sindhi.

In moving his resolution Prof. Trivedi said that the University had been guilty of culpable negligence in the matter of teaching modern Indian languages for which no adequate provision had been made. Indian languages would be the backbone of the advance of all knowledge in this country and in this matter the University owed a certain responsibility to the public of the Presidency and the linguistic interests represented in the University.

Mr. K. T. Shah moved the proposition be referred to the Syndicate.

In doing he stated he was in full accord with the principle of the proposal but the most satisfactory, the most efficient and the most economic way of propagating Indian languages would be to begin at the undergraduate stage. He counselled patience till they could bring forward a programme of co-ordinated advance for the whole University.

After a good deal of discussion the motion for reference back was carried.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Mr. K. T. Shah then moved two proposals requesting the Government to amend the University Act so as to make the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor elective officers of the University.

On the question of an elected Chancellor he said that the time had come when the University should be completely emancipated from official leading strings. Whether the post was merely honorary or utilitarian, it would be better to have an elected Chancellor. There were a number of distinguished sons of India who could discharge the duties as well as an ex-officio Chancellor.

On the question of an elected Vice-Chancellor Mr. Shah said that every statutory body had the right to regulate its own procedure and to elect its own executive head.

Both the resolutions were carried.

CHANCELLOR'S DISCRETION

Another proposal of Mr. K. T. Shah to request the Chancellor before appointing a Vice-Chancellor to invite the opinion of the Senate in regard to the choice of the person to be appointed Vice-Chancellor was ruled out of order on the ground that it sought to interfere with the discretion of the Chancellor.

Mr. K. T. Shah then moved:—

"On the eve of India obtaining powers of full self-government, and in order to maintain that position of autonomy when fully achieved, the Senate are of opinion that the Indian people generally, and the people of this Province in particular, should be trained and prepared in every possible manner to preserve and uphold that position and accordingly request the Syndicate and the Academic Council to consider the advisability of instituting regular courses of instruction and training in Military Science and National Defence in the University, leading up to such Degree, diploma, or other marks of recognition of the proficiency attained as may be deemed appropriate; and of recognizing and affiliating Schools and Colleges or instituting University Departments which provide such instruction and training, in collaboration with the authorities charged with the Defence of the country, so as to obtain the necessary expert guidance in the matter."

In moving the proposal Mr. Shah stated that the time would soon come when India would be the complete mistress of her own destiny, and she would have to defend her own frontiers. When such a time came the people should not be found wanting. It was the duty of the University to take steps to prepare the manhood of the country for the task of defence.

The proposal was seconded by Dr. Sahasrabudhe and was seconded by Prof. V. G. Rao, Father Dhur and others.

VICE-CHANCELLOR EXPLAINS

The Vice-Chancellor Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar in welcoming the proposal said that the question had always been in the mind of the Syndicate. They had approached the military authorities without much response. Recently, however, the position had changed. In a letter dated 2nd May 1938, the Brigadier, general staff, Southern command had said that the policy regarding the teaching of Military Science in the University had been under examination.

In the course of the letter he had said:—"The organisation for the teaching of military subjects as part of the University course is purely a matter for University authorities and the provision of regular army personnel as part of this organisation cannot be sanctioned. However, there is no objection to the delivery of occasional lectures included in a course of military studies by Regular officers when attendance in such a course is confined to members of a University who belong to a recognized W. T. C. contingent."

Mr. Chandavarkar, further said that the most important condition of acquiring and retaining self-government was the capacity of the country to provide a citizen army which could be converted into an army of defence. He scouted the theory of martial races and said that if they began with boys of school-going age, it would be easily possible to build up military traditions.

On the strength of his conversations with the Premier the Vice-Chancellor said that in the future more facilities would be granted to W. T. C.s and they would be expanded.

But he emphasized that all this would be of no avail unless pressure was put on the authorities to induce them to widen the basis of recruitment to the army.

The proposal was carried unanimously.

The proceedings will continue on Thursday.

DON'T COUGH ALL NIGHT

TONIGHT

No Need to Let a Cough Keep You Awake... Stop it Quickly

Even the most stubborn, hacking cough yields to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Chamberlain's gives quick relief to inflamed areas, breaks up congestion and clears air passages, permitting you to breathe more freely. Chamberlain's is free from harmful drugs . . . it is pleasant to take . . . suitable for all the family.

Don't spend another sleepless night with a cough. Buy Chamberlain's today . . . to stop that cough tonight.

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Friday, 17th February, 1939

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Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Miss Grenville And Menado Shape Promisingly

FROM "OUR" TRACK CORRESPONDENT

Horses engaged on Saturday next have been in good work through the week.

TAQDIR (Sibbritt) displayed plenty of speed for four furlongs. He is fit and well.

BASTION (Selby) proved easily superior to POTATO JONES (Orme) in a dash over five furlongs.

TORQUEMADA (Orme) shaped attractively in a fast run five furlongs. Keep an eye on this one.

GAITETRA (Brace) gave a fair display when sent five furlongs.

MENADO (Britt) had NAIDOR (R. Boy) well-beaten in a rousing nine furlongs spin. Former should win again.

GORDON (R. Boy) moved freely in a strong pace mile gallop.

ROSE OF PERSIA II (Meherji) covered ten furlongs at a nice pace and pleased.

MISS GRENVILLE (O'Neale) held TOLTEC (Brace) in a fast run six furlongs. She has never been better.

EAGER TIT (Burn) and VAUNTRY (Bell) shaped satisfactorily in a five furlongs dash.

CHALLENGER (Cook) negotiated a mile at a brisk pace. Well.

SAGBAN PASHA (Britt) strode out freely and well over nine furlongs.

FAHAD PASHA (Whiteside) pleased in a rattling mile gallop. He has improved.

MUJBIL HAMID (Burn) did a pace mile gallop in pleasing style.

SA'AD FARUQ (R. Boy) finished in front of YANOOS (R. Boy) in a six furlongs dash.

STAR OF KASHMIR (Obaid) outpaced PRETTY PRINCE (Sibbritt) in a six furlongs gallop.

GOLDEN CAP (Britt) had the measure of a stable companion over six furlongs.

PRINCE HISHAN (Evans) beat another very comfortably in a smartly run five furlongs.

TAJ LEBANON (R. Boy) accounted for a stable mate in a five furlongs dash.

NOORI (R. Boy) held a slight advantage over JABBAR (R. Boy) when the pair contested five furlongs.

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HEADACHES

Two tablets of 'Genasprin' with a little water will end even the most stubborn Headaches in a few minutes. 'Genasprin' goes right to the root of the trouble and acts with amazing swiftness. And because it is absolutely pure, you can take it without fear—'Genasprin' *cannot* upset your digestion or harm your heart.

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FOR ADULTS ONLY
PERSONS UNDER 16 NOT ADMITTED.
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There'll be no shows at 6-30 and 10 p.m. owing to a special performance of Sagar's "Ladies Only" under the patronage and presence of the Hon Mr. Munshi.
Admission by invitation only.

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TO-MORROW MATINEE 1-45 P.M.

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The GILBERT & SULLIVAN Opera ALL IN TECHNICOLOR!.....
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All Patrons attending to-day's shows will receive a souvenir photo of LAUREL & HARDY.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 12, 1995
Muslim: Jilhej 25, 1357
Parsi: Sehrever 14, 1308
Hightide: 10-23; 23-17
Lowtide: 4-48; 16-16
Sunrise: 7h. 7m.
Sunset: 6h. 39m.

Have-A-Heart Fete Exhibition Churchgate from 5 p.m. to mid-night.
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Legislative Assembly, 11-30 a.m.
S. S. 'Canton' with English mails of the 2nd February, due at 3 p.m.

Friday, February 17.

Mahashivrathri: Public holiday: Banks closed.

BLUE TRIANGLE WEEK
To-day (Thursday), concert at Y. W. C. A. for all Y.W.C.A. members and their friends 6-30 p.m.

LATE GAEKWAR
A resolution was passed at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Social Workers' Society on the demise of the late Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda.

GANDHISM V. SOCIALISM
An interesting feature of the 37th Anniversary of the Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar, will be a debate on Gandhism V. Socialism. Mr. M. N. Roy will represent Socialism, while Gandhism will be represented by Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE
The monthly concert will be held at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Khan Sahib Nissar Husain (State Musician-Baroda) will entertain the members with vocal music.

BOMBAY OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGICAL SOCIETY
A clinical meeting of the Society will be held at the Society's rooms at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday), when the second lecture on "Endocrinology and its utility in Gynaecology and Obstetrics (Therapy)" will be delivered.

INCOME-TAX BILL
A lecture will be delivered by Mr. R. K. Dalal, Incorporated Accountant, on the subject of "New Basis of Taxation Under the Indian Income-tax Amendment Bill 1938" to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Trafford House, Prescott Road, Fort, Bombay.

A. R. P. LECTURE
K. B. Capt. N. J. Vazifdar will give a series of lectures on "Air Raid Precautions (A.R.P.) with special reference to War Gases, their Effects and Treatment" to the Bombay Division Rangers at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on Thursdays 16th and 23rd February and Wednesday, 1st March, 1939, at 5-45 p.m. They are open to women only.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Seventh Heaven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"President". Daily at 5-15, 7-30 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Return of the Frog" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Men With Wings". Daily at 3-30, 6-50 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Flying Rance" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
METRO—"Block-Heads" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"In Society". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Swiss Miss" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Damaged Lives". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at usual time.
REGAL—"The Mikado". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Criminal". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

LATE GAEKWAR
A condolence meeting of the Harijans of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday), at B.I.T. Chawls 16, Tadwadi, Mazgaon, Bombay, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.), under the presidency of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta to condole the demise of the late Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwad.

GARDEN PARTY TO SIR H. P. MODY
Sir H. P. Mody, M.L.A., who is on a short visit to Calcutta was entertained to a Garden Party by Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Chief Commercial Manager, Dalmia Cement Ltd., on the lawns of the 'South Club' on Sunday last. Among those present were the Hon. Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mr. A.K.M. Zakariah, Mayor of Calcutta, Sir Edward Benthall and Dr. John Matthai.

BOMBAY TENANTS ASSOCIATION
The meeting of the Managing Board of the Association will be held in the "D" Ward Office (Soman Building, Girgaon Road) to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. when the newly elected Corporators, Messrs. Joshi, Jamnadas, Talpade and Rajadhyaksha will be congratulated on their success at the elections.

MR. K GOLWALLA IN MELBOURNE
A feature of the night's game will be the appearance of Khursed Golwalla, the Parsi proprietor of the Victoria Swimming Baths at Bombay, India.
As water polo is a highly developed sport in Bombay, the interpretations of the Parsee will serve as a guide to the refereeing standards in Australia.—"Melbourne Herald".

MAHATMA-BOSE MEETING

(Continued from page 1).

sarily that Mr. Bose will not take any action on the letter reported to have been written to him by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on behalf of himself and some members of the Working Committee expressing readiness to resign from the Working Committee.

Meanwhile, all reports agree that the question of Indian States is engaging the attention of Gandhiji and it is expected that this will loom large on the horizon at Tripuri, eclipsing any tendency for manfestations of differences such as followed Mr. Bose's re-election.—A. P.

SUBHAS COMES OUT WITH A SMILE

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 15.
Mr. Subhas Bose had over three hours conversation with Gandhiji this afternoon at Shegaon. Mr. Bose told the Associated Press on emerging cheerfully from Mahatma Gandhi's hut that the present conversations had concluded, and he would leave for Calcutta tomorrow morning.

Gandhiji who also looked cheerful, immediately proceeded to his frugal evening meal, while Mr. Bose went round to other huts adjoining Mahatma Gandhi's visiting some of the inmates.

TEA FOR SUBHAS

He he was proceeding towards a waiting car, a woman inmate of the Ashram was seen rushing towards the President with a tray containing tea, sweets and fruits.

Mr. Bose immediately stopped remarking "Bapuji Ka Hukum Hai" and settled down on the nearest verandah to participate in the simple fare. It appears that as Mr. Bose was taking leave, Gandhiji asked him to take tea before leaving. Knowing that tea was not included in the dietary programme of the inmates of the Shegaon establishment, Mr. Bose possibly did not take Gandhiji seriously.—A. P.

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C. P. Minister's Interpretation Of Mahatma's Statement

NAGPUR, Feb. 14.

"The position in Rajkot and Jaipur has well-nigh created a first-class political crisis and I would not be surprised if my colleagues and I very soon find ourselves behind the prison bars," said the Hon. Mr. D. P. Mishra, Minister for Local Self-Government, Central Provinces and Berar, addressing a crowded public meeting held at Chhindwara.

THE IMPLICATIONS

Continuing the Minister said it was not for him to say definitely what Mahatma Gandhi had in mind, when the latter advised Ministers to interfere in the affairs of neighbouring States. However, in the speaker's opinion, there were various courses open to the Ministers. He saw nothing wrong in the Ministers leading a batch of volunteers to any of the States to defy the restrictions upon the liberties of the States' people. If the ministers started leading the agitation in States, then the people would clearly see what Mahatmaji meant by saying that at present, by accepting offices, the Congress had allied itself with the Paramount Power, and that if the Paramount Power did not stay its hands in Indian States the Congress would have to discontinue the alliance.

Mr Mishra concluded: "The moment a Minister leads a batch of volunteers to a neighbouring State, the anomalous position in which the Congress has been placed as a result of the acceptance of office would become plain, and the appeal of Mahatmaji to the Viceroy would acquire real significance.—United Press.

C. P. M. TO CALL EVIDENCE FROM STATE POLICE

Alleged Murder Of Hindu Boy By Bohras To Offer As Sacrifice

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Court-room of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was overcrowded by Bohras, when Abdul Rasul, the accused alleged to have been concerned in the Jhalra-Patan murder-case was put up for the second time by the Princess Street Police for extension of his bail-period pending extradition-proceedings.

It will be recalled that several Bohras residing at Jhalra Patan were arrested by the State Police on a charge of murdering a Hindu boy by name Kanaiya for the alleged purpose of extracting blood out of his body, cooking sacramental rice into human blood and partaking of the gruesome sacrament.

On the last occasion the accused Abdul Rasul was enlarged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a bail of Rs. 250, on submissions made to the Court by Mr. Chhelshankar D. Vyas, counsel for the accused.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate advised Mr. Vyas to reserve the information for use at the proper time and observed that from the narration of events given by Counsel, the case appeared to be important and serious and such as would call for caution on the part of the Court in passing final orders.

Mr. Vyas then submitted that it will be argued on behalf of the State Authorities that the law of extradition was mandatory and left no discretion to the Chief Presidency Magistrate except to surrender the accused to the State-Police on the strength of an extradition-warrant. But said the counsel, there was section 8-A of the Extradition Act which empowered the Magistrate to submit his report to the Local Government, provided he felt that the facts and the circumstances of the case were suspicions. Further, the Chief Presidency Magistrate could call evidence from the State under S. 17 with a view to satisfy himself as to whether there was a prima facie case against the accused to justify his surrender. Mr. Vyas represented that this was preeminently a fit case for calling evidence from the State and then making a report thereon to the Government.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate agreed to this and observed that he would call all the evidence from the State-Police and then pass such orders as he thought proper.

Mr. Vyas expressed a feeling of doubt as to whether the State would submit evidence in the British Indian Court and thus invite exposure of the questionable means alleged to have been employed by the State authorities.

The Magistrate, however, observed that the State-Police would have to bring evidence if they wanted to support their case, but if they chose to withhold evidence here, they would do so at their own risk.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to March 4.

Mr. Chhelshankar D. Vyas assisted by F. B. Ajmera appeared for the accused Abdul Rasul.

CAWNPORE PEACEFUL

LUCKNOW, Feb. 15.

Mr. Owen, Collector of Cawnpore, has informed the Government that the night at Cawnpore was perfectly peaceful and that there were no incidents or casualties.

There is not much to report, he adds, excepting that there is a more general appearance of gradual return to "sanity".

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, arrived from Allahabad yesterday morning.

Hockey Championship

Kirkeans Held By City Police

B. B. And C. I. "B" GO DOWN FIGHTING

In yesterday's fixtures of the Provincial Championship two Police teams were concerned.

In the early match, the Bombay City Police Athletic Club—hitherto called the Armed Police—had for their opponents, the second string of the B.B. & C.I. Rly. and beat them by five goals to nil.

In the second game the Kirkeans, despite giving a fine display of short passing, and having the better of the exchanges could not score against a resolute defence put up by the Bombay City Police—Hibbert in goal being outstanding.

THE FIRST GAME

The B.C.P.A.C. found no difficulty in disposing off the B.B. & C.I. "B" but they were fully extended and had to fight hard for their five goals. At half time the Police were three up—Lazarus 2 and Shanker 1, being the scorers.

On resumption, the Police went further ahead through Shanker and then Lazarus and full time came with the Railway trying hard for a goal.

Score:
B.C.P.A.C. 5 goals
B.B. & C.I. "B" Nil

THE TEAMS:

B.C.P.A.C.: Scott, Jameson and Hamid I; Baboo, Hamid II and Govind; Aziz, Abbas, Lazarus Shanker and Adams.

B.B. & C.I. "B": Rashid Abbas, Samson and A Pearse, Lodricks, C. Pearse and Loveday, Shambo, Anthony, Abrose, D'Souza and Asghar.

UMPIRES: H. S. Lynn and J. B. D'Souza.

A GALLANT FIGHT

The second game of the afternoon, a higher standard of hockey was witnessed than in the matches played so far. The Kirkeans gave a smooth display, and resorted to short passing tactics while the Police did hard hitting and were keen on defence.

From the start, the Kirkeans kept on attacking, only to find a solid defence in their way of scoring. Added to the defence put up by the Police, poor finishing came in the way of the Kirkeans forwards. The first half ended with the score board blank.

POLICE SCORE

The interval seemed to have proved beneficial to the Police for they attacked vigorously and in the fifth minute, they were awarded a penalty-corner, from which Roach scored with a splendid shot that beat Merchant all ends up.

This put the Kirkeans on their mettle again and they worked up into the Police goal but Hibbert was not to be beaten and saved splendidly on a number of occasions. The Kirkeans were rewarded for their efforts when Yousuf scored, off a pass from the left.

The Kirkeans worked hard for victory but Beck, Hibbert and Hewson kept their forwards at bay.

Extra time produced no result so the sides will meet again on 17th at 4-15 p.m.

Score:
KIRKEANS 1 goal
CITY POLICE 1 goal

THE TEAMS:

KIRKEANS: Merchant, Davie, and Daraker; Pillay, Malkanna and Jadhav; Shanker, Yousuf, Sagan, Bhandare and Lali.

B. CITY POLICE: Hibbert, O'Grady and Beck; Laidlaw Hewson and Stanley Marshal, Williams, Roach Sell and Scott.

UMPIRES: J. Pinto and A. V. Rebeiro.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

At 4-15 p.m.: Deccan Sports vs. Times of India, 5-30 p.m. G.I.P. Rly. Hd. Qtrs. vs. Khatau Sports.

Sardar's Challenge To "Times Of India"

Prepared To Substantiate Statements On Limbdi: More Batches Of Volunteers To Rajkot: Kasturba Allowed To Telephone To Mahatma

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following statement to the Press:—

On my return to Bombay I find that the "Times of India" dated 13th February, 1939, in its leader states as follows:—

"For example, in a recent statement about Limbdi, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, after openly associating the State authorities with a violent attack on Praja Mandal workers made by dacoits, says: "If the reports are true, there is no safety of person and property in Limbdi State." But allegations of that kind should be true before they are made; otherwise they are simply dishonest propaganda. Surely Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues have enough respect for truth not to publish stories of atrocities unless they are found to be correct after the most careful investigation."

It is not my habit to make allegations without ascertaining facts and a paper of the standing of "The Times of India" ought to have known better. I have in my possession statements of people, whose credibility is unimpeachable, proving the facts and I am quite willing that the Editor or any independent agent of the "Times of India", who is not associated with Indian States should accompany me or some other gentleman, whom I may select to investigate whether the facts that I have stated are correct or not. In fact I withheld publication of these horrible incidents in Limbdi State for three days and issued my statement after ascertaining facts through very responsible men, who were sent by me specially to investigate facts.—A. P.

KASTURBA ALLOWED TO TELEPHONE TO GANDHIJI

Bhavnagar And Viramgam Batches Under Arrest

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Feb. 15.

Viramgam and Bhavnagar batches of 28 volunteers arrived here to-day. Leaders were detained. 23 Amreli volunteers and the rest of to-day's batches were detained in the Agency custody and later removed in lorries to unknown places.

Police arrested 15 pickets at Durbargarh and 3 at Chowk. Rajkot suspended business today it being 6th Rajkot Day. State authorities refused to hold themselves responsible for the person and safety of deportees.

Kasturba and Maniben were brought here yesterday when they were allowed to telephone to Gandhiji about his health. Afterwards they were taken to Trumba under police guard.

Valji Nathvani and Lavanprasad Shah have been arrested.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF BABY

The Mazgaon Police Court room was packed on Wednesday afternoon, when a baby kidnapping case came up for further hearing before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate.

It will be remembered that a Bohra woman Kulsumbai Tyaball delivered a female child at Seth Hassanalli Abdulalli Nasiruddin Dholkawala Charitable Maternity Home on August 31st. The child and the mother were kept in the room No. 6 and occupied a cot marked "A". The child was in the hospital till 11 o'clock but shortly after midday it could not be seen anywhere in the premises. Information was given to the police.

All enquiries to trace the child failed, but on September 7, a private Taxi driver went to the Phydhoni Police Station and gave information that on September 4 he had driven three veiled Bohra women to the Dholkawalla Maternity Home and thence to Versova they drove to the house of Dr. Dadina, where two of the women alighted and told Dr. Dadina that their companion in the car had given birth to a child. The third woman also got out with the baby and entered the Doctor's house. Police visited the house of Dr. Dadina at Versova. The four-day old child was found there in a room.

The accused are a 17 year-old woman, and two others. They are charged with kidnapping the four-day old child of Kulsumbai Tyaballi.

Mr. T. T. Barodawalla Barat-Law, with Mr. Joachim Alva appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. A. Shete for accused 2 and 3, and Mr. H. Elias, appeared for Police prosecutor.

SCIATICA RAN IN THE FAMILY

Grandfather, Father, Grandson Were Victims

KRUSCHEN ENDS FAMILY CURSE

Sciatica and lumbago ran in this family. Grandfather, father, and grandson suffered from both these agonising complaints. But the grandson found a way to end the family curse. His letter tells how he did it:—

"Up to 10 years ago, I suffered from sciatica and lumbago. In fact, one week, I had to be 'ironed out' every morning before I could go to my work. My grandfather and my father had sciatica and lumbago, so I suppose it was hereditary. Ten years ago, I started taking Kruschen Salts, and since then I have never had a suspicion of a pain. I never take anything else but my daily dose of Kruschen, year in and year out."—G.R.L.

Sciatica and lumbago are commonly caused by too much uric acid in the body. If you can keep down the excess of uric acid every day, it stands to reason that you will not have to suffer any more.

That is just what Kruschen does—it rids the blood of poisonous uric acid. If there are deposits—in the muscle sheaths, as in lumbago—or piercing the nerves, as in sciatica—or in the joints, as in rheumatism, Kruschen Salts dissolves them and assists Nature to pass them out of the body. And as they go, aches and pains go too!

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1939

GREAT UNDERTAKINGS

The Bombay Budget has, on the whole, been well received in the city except, of course, by the few who have to bear the brunt of the new taxation or suffer financially from the Prohibition policy and a few others, whose fear is that the present financial policy may be only the thin end of a Socialist wedge. The public in general welcome the Budget mainly because they expect to get, in return for the heavier taxes they pay, ample return in various forms such as prohibition and the great moral revolution which it connotes, rural reconstruction, educational expansion, etc., all on a much wider scale than was ever possible before. We shall not dwell on Prohibition to-day beyond pointing out that we were probably the only paper who emphasized, only a few days ago, the possibility and the desirability of enforcing complete prohibition immediately in Bombay city. We shall consider to-day Government's proposals under the other heads noted above.

Rural Reconstruction Drive

Government have undertaken fairly big schemes of rural reconstruction. In the first place to relieve the ryot of at least a portion of his heavy debt Government have now completed their plans for agricultural debt redemption and will shortly introduce the necessary legislation. This will mean an appreciable scaling down of the ryot's debt not only to the sowcar, but also to Government themselves, and Government deserve to be congratulated on their readiness to reduce the tagavi loans due to them. This is all the more creditable because Government have also decided to face a further reduction of land revenue to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs a year as a result of the settlements legislation which will be shortly introduced. It is obvious, however, that mere scaling down or even elimination of debts and reduction of land revenue will not go far to achieve Government's scheme of rural reconstruction. Government have, therefore, undertaken an ambitious programme including the improvement of agricultural production by popularising scientific and co-operative methods, the provision for economical marketing of agricultural produce through the regulation of marketing in general and through co-operative marketing in particular, the organisation of supplies to rural population through the agency of co-operative stores and through organised co-operation of rural cottage industries. All these measures of rural reconstruction will cost Government—apart from the loss of 30 lakhs in land revenue mentioned above—about 45 lakhs, of which 10 lakhs will be appropriated from the revenue at present available and the balance will have to be obtained from the new proposed taxes. Considering the vital importance of the rural schemes briefly outlined above, the public will cheerfully pay the new taxes.

Educational Expansion

The next year's plans for educational expansion are not spectacular, but they ensure fair progress all round. The Budget memorandum shows a provision of Rs. 18.06 lakhs and Rs. 24.32 lakhs for University and secondary education respectively, as against 16.50 lakhs and 22.77 lakhs respectively, provided in the Budget estimates for the current year. These figures should dispel the fears in the minds of some that Congress Government are likely to neglect these grades of education in their zeal for primary education. The provision for primary education for 1939-'40 is Rs. 129 lakhs as against 109.6 lakhs budgeted for the current year and Rs. 119.58 lakhs, being the revised estimate for the year. The increase is not so large as many of us would wish. But these figures are exclusive of the special provision of about 12 lakhs for miscellaneous items of educational expansion, including adult education and the opening of basic craft schools on the Wardha lines. Moreover, a big drive in primary education may be expected after the results of the proposed experimental basic schools are sufficiently known to determine the general policy of primary education in the future. How this drive will be financed is a problem which need not be immediately discussed. For the present we shall only hope that the Central Government will at once comply with Bombay Government's reasonable request to give them the full share of Income Tax now instead of at the end of ten years, and also to agree to a reduction in the salaries of all the Services, including those under the control of the Secretary of State.

A Revealing Decree

Let us hope that the popular French and British opposition to immediate and unconditional recognition of the rebel Government in Spain will prove effective. That such a recognition will be both internationally disastrous and nationally an inhuman scandal ought to be obvious even to French and British "realists." Italy, energetically supported by Germany, has made no secret of her intention to perpetuate Italo-German domination over Spain and, left to himself with free and unconditional recognition of his regime, General Franco will be bound to oblige. Secondly, the Decree recently issued by General Franco constitutes an eloquent and lurid confession of how he proposes to consolidate his regime. It is the best justification of Dr. Negrin's peace condition and it emphasizes the urgent and unavoidable obligation of France and Britain to refuse unconditional and immediate recognition. Little wonder, therefore, that democrats and humanitarians are agitated over the question. But their very agitation also stresses the dangerous possibilities of Messrs Chamberlain, Daladier and colleagues.

Military Training In University

Prof. K. T. Shah's resolution in the Bombay University Senate, urging the Syndicate and the Academic Council "to consider the advisability of instituting regular courses of instruction and training in military science and National Defence in the University" was, as it deserved to be, carried unanimously. It is fortunate that the Vice-Chancellor did not rule the resolution out of order on the plea that it amounted to interference with the powers of the Academic Council, as he did in the case of another resolution urging the introduction of Hindustani as a compulsory subject in the University courses. How far the resolution on military instruction will be given practical effect to will depend a great deal upon the co-operation of the Defence authorities. The correspondence between them and the University shows that they raise "no objection to the delivery of occasional lectures included in a course of military studies by regular Officers when attendance in such a course is confined to members of a University who belong to a recognised U. T. C. contingent." This is only a half-hearted offer of co-operation but probably it may be expedient to make a beginning with such materials as are available, leaving the Provincial Governments to pursue the matter further.

Menaka And Classical Dance Of India

(From a Correspondent)

One of the most beautiful dance techniques of the world has been developed in India over a period of centuries. One can get some idea of its age by the fact that a whole sixth century treatise, "Bharata Natya Shastra", is devoted to it. It is to-day exemplified in the "Kathak" dance of the North and the "Dasi Atam" of the South. Though these regions are distinct from each other in many ways yet the professional dance of the professional dancer, as distinct from the dance of the wandering troupes, is exactly the same. Another instance, if one is needed, of the unity of Indian culture. The dance art, like all other arts and crafts in India, was practised on a caste or guild basis. Through social decay these castes came to be "socially ostracised" and the public gradually lost contact with its own dance art. The withdrawal of social and intellectual patronage damaged the dance also, and all that remains of it is a beautiful technique exhibited as such in solo dancing for its virtuosity.

A New Outlook

Menaka (in private life Mrs. Leila Sokhey) discerned the surpassing beauty of the traditional Indian dancing. She was not satisfied with what passed for Indian dancing both on the stage in India and in Europe. She devoted her great talents to the attempt to restore the dance of her country to its former beauty and magnificence. She has devoted years of study to a mastery of the art and has trained others and has collected round her a group of talented professional dancers and musicians.

It was ten years ago when she gave her first performances on the stage. She was literally the first dancer to present classical dancing on the Indian stage. Because of her aristocratic Brahman birth and high social standing, she had to face social opposition to appear on the stage. But her pioneering effort has borne fruit. Dancing has steadily gained in popularity in the country and several have followed her lead. But it is to be regretted that most of those who have followed her have missed the central purpose of her endeavour which was to make the classical Indian dance live again. They have either through lack of application or difficulty of finding teachers not learnt and used the classical Indian dance technique.

Classical Indian Dance

What distinguishes one dance from another is the technique employed; it is not the nationality of the dancer, the costumes, or the theme that makes a dance national And India does possess a dance technique of supreme beauty. Its great charm is that all the movements are clear cut and precise, producing beautiful lines. There is nothing woolly or pretty pretty about Indian dancing, it is in fact a vigorous dance of great exactitude both as regards its pattern and timing, notwithstanding the popular European belief vaguely expressed by the term "Oriental" dancing. The beautiful gestures produced by the use of hands, arms, eyes, and eyebrows moved in the strict intricate timing of classical Indian music give it a distinction all its own. The Indian dance has the further distinction of being one of the two dance techniques of the world which have evolved, albeit in different ways, the method of seemingly effortless gliding across the stage, the Russian ballet dancing by dancing on points and the Indian classical dancing by its beautiful footwork.

Menaka's Contribution And Her Achievements

Both "Kathak" and "Bharata Natyam", as has been said before, had degenerated into an exhibition of technique for its own sake Worse still music ceased to play any part, the accompaniment became only monotonous beating of the rhythm. Menaka having made an intensive study of the technique from great masters has given the classical dance a form and sequence, and has secured the co-operation of outstanding musicians to provide suitable music. She has made a contribution to the world of dance by adapting it for use for ballet production. The foot rhythm with its intricate timing, "abhinava", "bhava"—gesture and emotional expression, "anghara" and "karna"—the technique of the use of the body and arms, the distinguishing features of the classical dance seen again in all their magnificence and elegance. The classical dance has thus become an exquisite medium of expression of human drama. Menaka has achieved, as only a true artiste can, an individual expression which yet remains

(Continued on page 12, column 4)

TRADE UNION RIGHTS

A Lesson From America

By Mazdoor

One of the commonest causes of controversy between employers and organised labour in India turns round the question of the recognition of trade unions. It can easily be understood that no employer can afford to discuss the conditions of employment of his working force with individual workers, since industrial bargaining, in order to be a practical proposition, must always be between parties who are able to deliver the goods. So far as the employer is concerned, no difficulties arise, since he is able to commit the Management definitely to any course of action. but the unorganised worker cannot so commit the entire group of his fellow-workers. Disorganisation in the Indian labour ranks has thus been one of the greatest obstacles to industrial bargaining with a view to settling conditions of work. We have, it is true, a great many trade-unions in the country, but very few of these unions possess the mark of authenticity. They do not command the loyalty of the entire body of workers for whom they profess to speak; nor do they possess enough influence to impose on their clientele or on the class of labour from which their rank and file are drawn any decision that they may arrive at. At the same time, every union in the country is putting forward its claim to be the spokesman of its group and to be called into consultation by the employers in settling labour policy as regards conditions of work.

Difficulty Of Employers

The employer is thus faced with a genuine difficulty, and whatever his personal predilections may be, he finds himself handicapped from the very start on every occasion when he wants to ascertain labour opinion on any particular matter at issue. Usually, a trade union consists of only a small minority of the workers in any factory, locality or industry; what is the guarantee that any pact he may enter into with a union of this description will be loyally carried out by the other side? This handicap will necessarily continue as long as the trade unions in the country have not established their representative character; and the only effective remedy consists in building up labour unions which, even though they may not include a majority of the workers as members, will have enough following and influence to get their decision ratified and adopted by the class of workers of whom they are the spokesmen. The numerical test is not by any means the only test to be applied in these cases.

The Workers' Point Of View

The workers take the view that the Government have already shown a way out of the impasse. They argue that the Indian Trade Unions Act requiring registration of trade unions, also intended by implication that a registered union should be recognised by the employer. That is to say, no employer should refuse to give a hearing to the representatives of such unions or to negotiate with them on matters that may be in dispute. There are two objections to the position that is here taken. In the first place, the law has not made registration obligatory, with the result that there are a great many unions to-day which have not sought registration at all; and these unregistered trade unions are also as claimant as the registered unions in the matter of being recognised by the employers. In the second place, the essentials insisted upon by legislation as a preliminary to registration, are based on so low a standard that, to give an example, the law cannot refuse registration to a union consisting only of seven members, even though the number of workers in the factory in which the union is started may be two or three thousand. It is thus evident that registration is no indication of the representative character or the numerical strength or vitality of a union.

Can Unions Represent Non-Unionists Also?

Another question which has been a frequent source of bitterness is the right which several unions claim to speak on behalf of the entire body of workers, even though the majority may not be the members of the union at all. In advanced trade union countries, it is now well understood that a trade union can speak only on behalf of its members, and that the benefits of any pact which an employer may enter into with a trade union will not extend to non-unionists. Quite recently, there was a case in England which brought out clearly how non-unionists were debarred from sharing the advantages of a settlement which the employer had arrived at with the union. This was the case of a miner, who claimed, in the County Court, for wage advances which he said were due to him under an agreement between his Miners' Association and the local Coalowners' Association, while he admitted, at the same time, that he was not a member of his Association The judge told him that his case could not succeed unless he could prove that there existed an agreement between him and his employer to the effect that he was to benefit by the agreement between the Miners' Association and the Coalowners' Association.

Labour Unrest In India

Whatever the rights or wrongs of the case may be, it is evident that this controversy has become sufficiently big to embitter relations between workers and employers. An examination of the activities of organised labour in India during the last few years brings this out very clearly. Many causes have contributed to create unrest among the workers and to fire them with new ambitions. The Congress election manifesto, with its declaration of fundamental rights and the emphasis it lays on the necessity of giving the worker a square deal, has added to the discontent created by his economic background. Long hours, poor wages, bad housing and consistent bad treatment from all ranks of society are the principal elements of this economic background, and the Congress declaration brought a ray of light in an otherwise dark and despairing quarter. There can be no doubt that recent constitutional changes and the ferment of a new life which is now discernible everywhere have made the worker more assertive and perhaps more com-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

EVIAN COMMITTEE

The Evian Committee, an international body charged with the duty of providing asylums to Jewish refugees from Germany, has resumed its work in London. But we wish one could say that it had taken up the work with the earnestness and with the sense of urgency which the problem demanded. The Committee appears to us to be tackling the problem in a leisurely fashion whereas what is needed is an immediate solution. Half a million Jews are suffering a plight from which they must be rescued now. Moreover representatives of all the countries except the Dominican republic—whose offer is really splendid—have been talking only in vague and miserly terms. In this connection it is instructive to note, shall we say the staggering generosity of Australia—a country which can absorb millions—in being ready to take no less than 15,000 refugees over a period of three years! How generous!

PORTENT IN HUNGARY

From an editorial article appearing in 'L'Europe Nouvelle' one can gauge the strength and significance of the resistance offered in Hungary to Nazi designs. Baron Tibor Von Echkardt, leader of the Agrarian party, and Count Bethlen, the former President of the Council, voice the spirit of Hungarian independence when the former says that the Hungarians can remain faithful friends but not serfs and the count criticises the policy pursued by the Reich in the Slovak-Ukrainian affairs. Even if Hungary joined the Rome-Berlin axis partly through the irresistible Nazi pressure and partly through motives of territorial aggrandizement following the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, it is extremely doubtful if she would submit easily to a condition of vassalage which is incompatible with the Magyar sentiment and ambition.

HOPEFUL SITUATION

Much depends of course on whether pan-Germanism meets a check elsewhere in Europe and whether, too, France and England finally abandon the small and weak Central and Southern European countries to the tender mercies of the Nazis. The German drive towards the south brings Turkey into the orbit of the Nazi influence while, at the same time some of the Danubian and Balkan states, including the enfeebled and demoralised 'Francophile Petit Entente', are moving towards some kind of recrystallization—unquestionably a hopeful situation as far as Nazi aggression is concerned.

AFTER HAINAN—

Chinese circles express the fear that, as a result of the attitude adopted by the Powers towards the occupation of Hainan, Japan will be encouraged to seize even the International Settlement and French Concession in Shanghai. This is by no means a groundless fear because Japan has no respect for international agreements and believes on the other hand in defying and breaking them—the very "China Incident" itself is an open and blatant defiance. Nor has Japan left any doubts in any sensible person's mind as to her designs on the whole of China including foreign concessions, territorial or otherwise. Moreover, as the Chinese point out, Hainan has been occupied without any provocation and in spite of assurances to France.

A TRANSITIONAL COMPROMISE

In the course of the debate on the composition of the Village Panchayats in the Bombay Legislative Assembly some critics of the Govesrnment bill demanded both separate electorates and reserved seats for certain minorities, while others went to the other extreme and condemned both these demands. Government's position was the golden mean, providing for reserved seats under joint electorates. And it was rightly approved by the House. It is certainly not an ideal but, as the Minister for Local Self-Government pointed out it is a necessary transitional compromise at the present stage. If happy communal relations continue to be maintained in the villages and questions are decided by the Panchayats on their own merits without importing any communal prejudices, the minorities themselves may come forward and drop their insistence on reservation of seats. In any case Government should see that reservation is not indefinitely prolonged.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The silent watches of the night have no tick.

Bachelor girls are spinsters who refuse to admit it.

Man has his troubles the same as woman, but he has less to say about them.

When a society girl marries she imagines the world is eclipsed by her honeymoon.

A dimple in a girl's cheek is worth more to her than a cooking-school diploma as matrimonial bait.

The people who make it a rule to say what they think seem to have freckles on some of their thoughts.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

BURGOS, February 14.

Trials by Court-martial have begun here. The accused include Emilio Ventura, ex-President of the People's Court which sat aboard the prison hulk of the "Uruguay." He is alleged to have signed many death warrants; Manuel Garrido, President of the First Revolutionary Committee of the General Motor Works, who is accused of embezzling 800,000 pesetas; Emilio Morales, President of the Revolutionary Motor Car Union, and Francisco Piquer, an anarchist accused of the murder of five priests of Barcelona.

The Nationalists sentenced to death after trial Senor Barriobero, President of the People's Tribunal of Barcelona and Madrid.—Reuter.

* * * *

"Budget Received Well On The Stock Exchange", says a headline.

But not so well on the Shock Exchange—vide Anglo-India.

* * * *

Inspired by the terms in which the Bombay Budget is being cursed and blessed according to individual tastes, the Junior Colleague suggests the following descriptive titles for it:—

(1) A Very Dry And Juicy Budget.

and

(2) Latthe's Lathi Charge on Land-lords.

* * * *

"Are Government prepared to take action and see that all 'mutiny' memorials are obliterated as early as possible; if not, why not, asked Mr. Satyamurti.

Mr. Ogilvie: No Sir; Government are not prepared to falsify history."

—A. P. report.

Their history, you mean Mr. Ogilvie, don't you.

* * * *

"I cannot", declared Dr. Ambedkar at a Harijan Conference, "understand Mr. Gandhi's opposition to Mr. Bose *'on the issue of Federation'* (our italics).

But it is easy to understand Dr. Ambedkar's misrepresentation of Gandhiji's reasons.

* * * *

Referring to the situation as regards Indian States, the "Manchester Guardian" characterises the Paramount Power's present attitude as one of "benevolent neutrality."

Exactly.

* * * *

"I have no intention of unnecessarily delaying the fulfilment of the reasonable aspirations of my subjects" says the Maharaja of Benares in a proclamation.

We congratulate His Highness on his realistic wisdom and foresight.

* * * *

KEEP TO THE LEFT

Police Commissioner's Draft Notification.

—Headlines.

The trend left-wards seems to be universal.

* * * *

Said the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University in an eloquent statement to the Senate: "You know me and I know you."

How true.

* * * *

Anglo-India "strongly" recommends to Indians a study of 'Mein Kampf' to see how closely German policy has followed its predictions and "to find from it what Herr Hitler's future policy may be."

Thanks. But we should have thought that those who really needed—and needed badly too—this recommendation were British "realists" and their Anglo-Indian supporters.

* * * *

Chinese circles fear that Franco-Anglo-American passivity re Hainan may lead to a Japanese attempt to seize the International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai.

There is no question of "fearing" only. The Chinese should know their French, British and American fellow-democrats even as the Japanese do.

* * * *

'What's the matter, old man?"

"My wife has just found a letter I should have posted."

"That's nothing. My wife has just found a letter I should have burned."

HELP MATCH-MAKING AS COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Assembly Carries Shri Prakash's Motion

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The Assembly by 60 votes to 42 passed Mr. Shri Prakash's resolution urging encouragement of the manufacture of matches as a cottage industry.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The Assembly discussed non-official resolutions, of which the first moved by Mr. Sriprakasa recommended that with a view to encouraging the manufacture of of matches with the aid of hand appliances as a cottage industry the rebate on hand-made matches be enhanced and that the licence fees on such producing concerns be reduced.

Mr. Sriprakasa declared that if Aligarh could make locks and Switzerland watches in the cottages, so could India make matches as a cottage industry. It had been estimated that if match-making was encouraged as a cottage industry, some two lakhs of people could get immediate employment; while children at school could be taught this work so as to enable them to earn a little that would go to relieve their parents. What was wanted was an increase of the present rebate to cottage-made matches of about ten pies to the two annas recommended by the Tariff Board; reduction in the licence fee of Rs. 100 at present levied uniformly from all manufacturers big or small.

BENGAL EXPERIMENT

Cottage industries, he declared, were the solution of the poverty and distress in the country. Mr. Satis Chandra Das Gupta of Bengal had shown that matches could be made out of waste paper and bamboo sticks and had also in an article summed up the case for encouragement of cottage industry. Mr. Das Gupta had asked if everything from clothes, shoes, wheat flour and rice and gur were to be made in large mills and factories what would be left to the villagers but to die?

Mr. Boyle (European Group) thought that the resolution was inspired by misguided enthusiasm and said: the present rebate of 5 per cent. in the excise duty from small workshops went wholly to the common agent. So would any enhancement of that rebate.

Prof. Bannerji refuted Mr. Boyle's contentions and asserted that matches could be produced as a cottage industry. Mr. Satischandra Das Gupta had demonstrated it in Bengal.

Sir N. N Sircar: Just as this House is a cottage industry. (Laughter)

Sir James Grigg: There is no industry. (Renewed laughter).

Middlemen or commission agents, proceeded Prof. Bannerji could be eliminated by means of co-operative agencies. But even if any help given by the resolution went to middlemen that was better than money going to Sweden through the Swedish combine operating in India with the help of Government's policy of discriminating protection.

Mr. Naumann (Muslim League) strongly supported the resolution.

Swami Venkatachalam Chetty thought that Mr. Boyle's criticism of middlemen came with ill grace from the representative of a nation who were princes among middlemen.

Mr. B. Das referred to the unemployment problem and how it had to some extent been relieved by Satish Babu, a noted scientist who was now applying his expert mind to the problem. He had succeeded in the manufacture of matches as a cottage industry.

GOVT. OPPOSITION

Sir Alan Lloyd replying on behalf of Government argued that the existing rebate, taking into account the licensing fee, was adequate if all that the House was concerned to do was to prevent the small industry being handicapped in competition with large industry as a result of Govern-

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5).

Strike In Jamaica

Governor Declares State Of Emergency

KINGSTON, (Jamaica), Feb. 14.

The whole waterfront of Kingston and other ports says a later report is idle following a lightning strike called by Bustamente, the Labour Leader, over a fruit company's refusal of his demand, that a certain wharf labourer should be dismissed.

The man had attacked Bustamente's "lieutenant" Grant. The strike has spread throughout the Island.

The Governor has declared a state of emergency following a lightning strike called by Bustamente, the Labour Leader, over a fruit company's refusal of his demand that a certain wharf labourer should be dismissed. All local forces have been mobilised. —Reuter.

WHY Dr. IMREDY RESIGNED

Sequel To Anti-Jewish Measures

BUDAPEST, Feb. 15.

Dr. Imredy told a meeting of the Government Party that he had resigned office because his great-grandfather was a Jew and declared that opposition allegations regarding his ancestry were substantially proved and he considered that this had rendered his continuance in office incompatible with the anti-Jewish measures contemplated by his Government.—Reuter.

KIEL CANAL TO BE ENLARGED AND WIDENED

BERLIN, Feb. 15.

Herr Hitler has given consent to measures for enlarging Kiel Canal to approximately twice the present depth and width.—Reuter.

C. P. MUSLIMS WAIT ON PREMIER

NAGPUR, Feb. 15.

A deputation of nationalist Muslims of the Central Provinces and Berar waited on the Hon. Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, Prime Minister, and requested him to use his influence on the British Government to bring about an honourable settlement in Palestine.—United Press.

PALESTINE AND Br. POLICY

Adjournment Ruled Out In Orissa Assembly

CUTTACK, Feb. 15.

The adjournment motion moved by Mr. Nabakrishna Choudhury to discuss the British policy regarding the Palestine question, was ruled out of order by the Speaker in the Orissa Legislative Assembly under Rule 49 of the Assembly Rules.—United Press.

A. V. Patwardhan Dead

Poona Printing Presses Observe Hartal

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Feb. 15.

The death occurred last night of Mr. A. V. Patwardhan one of the Founder-Members of the Servants of India Society.

Mr. Patwardhan was one of the prominent leaders of Deccan States Subjects movements and was editor of "Sansthan" Swaraj weekly for the last 13 years and Manager of the Aryabhushan and Dnyanprakash presses since 1907.

The funeral was taken out this morning. Printing presses in Poona are closed in his honour to-day

JAMNALAL'S INTERNMENT

Shethji Given All Facilities

(From A Correspondent)

LUDHIANA, Feb. 15.

Interviewed regarding Jamnalalji's latest news, Damodardas, Private Secretary who arrived here to participate in the States Conference said "I took Sethji's leave on Sunday afternoon. He was interned at moransagar, 75 miles east of Jaipur surrounded by hills on all sides. He expressed a desire to keep him with other colleagues but Mr. Young the Jaipur Dewan said he had orders to keep him separate. This seclusion will give Sethji the much needed rest. He was offered a cook and a servant by the State authorities but Sethji thankfully declined the offer. His servant is, however, allowed to stay with him.

"Mr. Young informed me, all such newspapers as are allowed in Jaipur State will be supplied to Sethji and every reasonable facility will be given to him by Deputy-Inspector Kailashsing and the eight constables kept on duty there. He looked cheerful and there is no cause for anxiety.

"Asked if he had to experience any incinvenience this time he said though they apprehended some trouble, Thakur Phoolsing, the arresting officer stated that he would resign office if Sethji were removed from Jaipur forcibly. Mr. Young definitely promised at Ajmer that Sethji would definitely be kept inside Jaipur as a State Prisoner.

More U. S. Warplanes For France

The order has been divided among the Douglas Curtiss and Glenn Martin companies and the North American Aviation Corporation. The Embassy officials stated that the Mission had now completed their work.

It is understood that the total cost of the order is well over twelve million sterling and the contracts for engines total one million sterling more.

Lahore Editor Convicted

Charge Of Defamation And Extortion

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

Mr. Golumnabi Butt, editor of "Nawajwan", an Urdu weekly, was convicted to-day of defamation and extortion and sentenced to 27 months' imprisonment by the Additional Magistrate, Lahore.

The accused is alleged to have written a series of articles against a local merchant defaming him and his family and trying to blackmail him in respect of Rs. 2,000.

In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate remarked: "To defame one's neighbour and take away his good name and reputation is a sin and social wrong. To make scurrilous and obscene references to members of his family including women is a shocking exhibition of moral degeneracy. To do all this in order to extort money is despicable and deserving the severest condemnation.

"The Press has become a great factor for good or evil in these days, but to make use of it for the spread of calumny and selfish motive is monstrous misuse which the editors of newspapers can wield."—United Press.

BOMBAY'S NEXT MAYOR

Will Congress Party Do Away With Traditional Communal Basis Of Election?

The Municipal elections are over and the Municipal Congress Party is in clear majority for the first time in the history of Bombay. Now the question on the tip of every one's tongue is: who will be the next Mayor?

So far the Mayoral elections used to take place by communal rotation. This year it is the turn of a Parsi councillor to occupy the Mayoral chair. If this practice is resorted to, the Municipal Congress Party may put up one of its own nominees. Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. M. R. Masani are the two Parsis in Congress Party and both these councillors are entitled to the honour of becoming Mayor but it rests entirely with the Municipal Congress Party as to which candidate to put up. Mr. Nariman is an ex-Mayor.

Among other Parsi councillors, who are likely to stand for Mayoral election are Dr. Sohrab P. Mehta, Mr. A. P. Sabawala and Mr. Behram N. Karanjia. Mr. Sabawala is already the Chairman of the Standing Committee. If the Municipal Congress Party decides to do away with the communal elections, either Mr. Mathradas Tricumji or Mr. Mohanlal Desai it appears has a good chance of enjoying the honour of being Mayor for the year.

Whoever comes as Mayor, will the present Mayor, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, be in the chair the day Mayor's election takes place? This is an interesting question. Mr. Sultan Chinoy being a nominated member vacates his chair on the 31st of March. He did not seek elections in the general wards elections recently and therefore, *ipso facto*, his Mayoralty comes to an end on the last day of the official year, viz: 31st March.

The Municipal Corporation according to its constitution must elect Mayor in the first week of April. The corporation will have therefore to elect a Chairman to conduct the proceedings of Mayoral elections. Then comes the valedictory addresses to the departing Mayor but as the present Mayor could not be present at that time, having vacated the chair and also being no more a municipal councillor, he won't be present to hear the speeches or to reply. This part of the proceedings will go by default.

Similar incident occurred during the Presidentship of Mr. Joseph Baptista. He did not seek re-election being confident of his election by the councillors by co-option. Unfortunately he was not elected by co-option and he could not reply to the valedictory addresses of his colleagues. As a matter of fact he left the corporation a disappointed man, the councillors having broken their pledges given to him for re-election by co-option.

Former Belgian Prime Minister Dead

BRUSSELS, Feb. 15.

The death has occurred of M. Henry Jaspar, former Prime Minister following an operation for stomach trouble. M. Jaspar was four days ago invited by the King to form a cabinet, following the resignation of Dr. Spaak. M. Jaspar failed to obtain sufficient support.—Reuter.

"A LIBERAL WITHOUT RANCOUR"

Munshi's Tribute To Sir Phiroze Sethna

MODEL FOR YOUNG INDIANS TO COPY, SAYS SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Glowing tributes to the memory of the late Sir Phiroze Sethna were paid by prominent citizens of Bombay at a well-attended public meeting convened by the Sheriff at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall this evening. The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi presided. The speakers who included Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Mr. A. McIntosh, Mr A. D. Shroff, Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Francis Low, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria referred to the great contribution made by the late Sir Phiroze to the country and specially to Bombay, the centre of his life's activities.

Prominent among those who attended the meeting were Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy, Sir Suleiman Kasim Mitha, Sir Homi Mehta, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. S. D. Saklatvalla and others. A number of Parsi and other women were also present. The following condolence resolution was passed, all the citizens gathered in the hall rising in their seats to pay respect to the departed soul:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its sense of loss which the country in general and Bombay in particular has sustained by the sad death of Sir Phiroze C. Sethna. Both as a public worker and as a prominent businessman, his services to the country were invaluable. In the domain of trade and commerce, his contributions in the development of the business of insurance and banking in the country will be particularly remembered."

The Hon. Mr. Munshi was proposed to the chair by the Mayor of Bombay, seconded by Mr. A. G. Gray.

SERVICES TO CITY AND COUNTRY

Referring to the life work of Sir Phiroze, the Home Minister said that the country in general and Bombay in particular will always cherish his memory because both as a public worker and businessman he had rendered inestimable service to India. to know Sir Phiroze was to respect him. There was not a single good cause to which he was not devoted and to which he did not make a substantial contribution.

Continuing Mr. Munshi said that Sir Phiroze joined the Bombay Corporation at a young age and he continued for a number of years "as the guide, philosopher and friend" of the Corporation, guiding the civic life of the city with remarkable wisdom. In the Legislatures, both Provincial and Central, with which he was associated for a long time, he proved to be the very spirit and life of the House, as the Hon. Sir Manecki Dadabhoy once remarked. Mr. Munshi further referred to his work as a member of the Round Table Conference and Joint Parliamentary Committee.

LIBERAL WITHOUT RANCOUR

The patriotism and far-sightedness of Sir Phiroze, added Mr. Munshi, were of a type which easily placed him among the front rank politicians during his time. "If he was a Liberal, he was a Liberal without rancour." Mr. Munshi referred to an incident immediately after he himself was released from jail. Sir Phiroze was the first visitor to call on him at his residence.

IDEAL FOR YOUNG INDIANS

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said that Sir Phiroze was a self-made man and his life could be held up as an ideal for every young man in the country. As a man with a keen sense of duty, Sir Phiroze could not help attending the session of the Council of State almost on the eve of his death. Being questioned as to why he took the risk, when his health was very bad, Sir Phiroze had said: "I would like to die working, if I have to die at all." Sir Purshottamdas referred to the remarkable energy of Sir Phiroze even when he was full of years. He undertook the responsibility of looking after the Central Bank of India at a ripe old age when others would have led a life of retirement.

Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy referred to Sir Phiroze as a true servant of India, whose contribution, both as a public worker and a business magnate was worthy of mention.

Mr. A. McIntosh said that the European commercial community in the city had sustained a great loss in the death of Sir Phiroze.

Mr. A. D. Shroff referred to the qualities of Sir Phiroze which particularly appealed to the younger generation. He was spotlessly clean in habits and dress. A man of convictions, he was not afraid of saying what exactly he felt, whether people liked it or not. He was also a man with "peculiar courage" without which he would not have undertaken the responsibility of conducting the affairs of an important banking concern in very old age.

While being a staunch Liberal, Sir Phiroze, said Mr. R. G. Pradhan, had the magnanimity to see what was good in other political parties.

Mr. Francis Low referred to Sir Phiroze as a man who impressed him as a tremendous, clear-cut personality. The fight which he put up on behalf of the Bombay School of Art when it was threatened with extinction would be remembered by all lovers of art with gratitude.

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, L. R. Tairsee, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Sir Shahpurji B. Billimoria also joined in paying tributes to the memory of Sir Phiroze.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the Hon. Mr. Munshi by Mr. Behram N. Karanjia and Mr. Nusserwanji S. Guzder.

Compromise Proposal For Palestine Conference

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In preparation for important meetings to-day between the British Government and the Arab Delegation to the Palestine Conference, the Arab Delegation met this morning, when it is believed a compromise proposal put forward by the British Government was discussed.

It is stated that this proposal was one of the topics of discussion between Mr. Chamberlain and heads of the Arab Delegations when the latter visited Downing Street yesterday.—Reuter.

"LIBERAL HINDU RULER"

Bombay Hindus' Tribute To Sir Sayajirao

A public meeting of the Hindu residents of Bombay and suburbs was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association on Wednesday evening at the premises of the Association to mourn the death of His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao Gaikwad of Baroda, with Mr. N. C. Kelkar in the chair.

A condolence resolution referring to the loss sustained by Hindus in particular, and the country in general, was passed at the meeting.

Sir Govind Pradhan, Mrs. Jaishree Raijee and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Seth Gordhandas Morarji and Mr. K. A. Padhye were among the speakers.

Mr. Kelkar referred to the qualities of head and heart of the late Gaikwad and his services as man and statesman to his State.

His services in the direction of primary education, women's education, untouchability and village uplift were remarkable. He was a good, enlightened, modern, liberal Hindu.

The late Maharajah of Baroda did not take much interest in the Chamber of Princes and was among those who welcomed Federation.

He was a liberal ruler with simple habits and would have been the first ruler to grant responsible government to his subjects, if he were spared death for a while more. He regretted his death.

MEETING AT HIRA BAUG

Another meeting of Baroda subjects was held at Hira Baug to mourn the death of the late Sir Sayajirao over which Mrs. Hansa Mehta presided. She paid a warm tribute to his progressive rule from her intimate knowledge of Baroda affairs and hoped all his desires regarding his people would be fulfilled.

A resolution of condolence moved by Mr. Sakalchand Shah was seconded by Mrs. Gangaben Patel and further supported by Messrs. M.C. Shah and Chhotubhai Pandit.

NO CONFIDENCE IN BURMA GOVT.

Senate Passes Motion:

RANGOON, Feb. 15

For the first time the Burma senate passed a vote of "no confidence" in Government by 20 votes to one. The European and Indian members abstained from voting.

It is not known what effect this will have on the Ministry, which faces a similar censure motion in the Lower House tomorrow.

In anticipation of disturbances the District Magistrate has banned assembly of more than ten persons in the precincts of the Secretariat to-morrow.—A. P.

SEC. 144 IN RANGOON

Prospects Of To-day's No-Confidence Motion

RANGOON, Feb. 15.

An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated by the District Magistrate prohibiting the Assembly of ten or more persons round about the Secretariat building to-morrow between 10 and 18 hours when the motion of "no confidence" in the ministry will be discussed in the House of Representatives.

Leaflets in Burmese appealing to the people to demonstrate and hoist blackflags as a protest against the Coalition Ministry were distributed throughout the city to-day and also among members of the House.

Last night Burmese women, it is understood, visited in batches the House of Indian members of the Legislature and appealed to them to remain neutral at the time of voting in the House tomorrow.

The tram and bus services remained suspended to-day also.—A.P.

TEXTILE WAGES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Mr. Stones Examined

Mr. F. Stones was examined "in camera" by the members of the Textile Wages Enquiry Committee on Tuesday and Wednesday. His examination will be resumed to-day.

Another Frontier Clash

Russians Fire On Japanese

TOKIO, February 15.

Another Soviet-Japanese incident is reported to have occurred on the Western Frontier of Manchukuo according to a Japanese Hsinking dispatch.

A Japanese patrol was fired on at Chilalin on Sunday by Russian soldiers. Further shooting is reported to have followed yesterday. The Japanese and Manchukuo authorities said that they were watching the situation closely.—

EXTENSIVE AIR-RAID PRECAUTION IN TOKIO

Extensive A.R.P. measures for Japan's main cities have been embodied in a new Act coming into force on April 1.

Buildings considered likely to attract the attention of enemy pilots must be camouflaged by modifications in shape and colour, and oil tanks must be specially protected or placed underground. The Act also provides that wooden buildings erected after April 1 shall be rendered fireproof.

Air-raid shelters and anti-gas rooms will be compulsory in large buildings.—Reuter.

TO SPY ON U. S. FLEET?

Japanese Vessels In Caribbean Sea

SANJUAN (Portorica) Feb. 15.

Naval ships report the presence of Japanese fishing vessels in the Caribbean sea in the general area where combined winter manoeuvres of the United States Fleet will take place. It is stated that Japanese vessels have previously not fished in these waters.—Reuter.

JAPANESE FORCES OCCUPY YULIN

Best Harbour In Island Of Hainan

TOKIO, Feb. 15.

The Japanese have occupied Yulin, the best harbour in Hainan island, according to a dispatch received here. Chinese militiamen offered some resistance but were routed by combined air and land attack.

AIHSIEN OCCUPIED

The occupation of Aihsien, headquarters of the Chinese forces, is now claimed.—Reuter.

Iron lamp posts and iron railings which line the street and iron manholes will be removed from all Tokyo throughfares and parks to help in the national drive for collection of scrap iron. Government have decided to-day. Ashtrays and braziers from Government offices will also be committed to the scrapheap.—Reuter.

Military Appropriation In Japanese Diet

TOKIO, Feb. 15.

An addition to the general account budget for the coming financial year totalling 3.694 million yen was unanimously approved by the Lower House.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

Absent, Sir!

Is there a school anywhere where a scholar who is at work is allowed to call out, "Absent, sir."

There is. It is the Ghost School of New Zealand, a school without a single classroom, a school where the teachers never see their scholars, or at any rate, very rarely.

All this sounds strange indeed, but it is all true, for the pupils of the Correspondence School, begun by the Education Department of New Zealand 17 years ago, now has over 2,000 students, though there were no more than 20 to begin with.

It is a school providing for the cultural needs of those children in New Zealand and the Pacific Islands for whom ordinary school facilities are not available.

Some of its pupils live in isolated parts of New Zealand, which people call the Back Blocks; some are the children of lighthouse-keepers; some live on islands where there are no schools.

Within eight weeks of the Correspondence School being opened in 1922 its roll number had jumped up to 200. By 1924 the educational authorities thought they would have to limit the number of pupils to 500, as the popularity of the school was outgrowing its capacity for dealing with the children. It was soon found that the pupils were qualifying for certificates granted to children who had completed their primary school education. In 1929 arrangements were made for the pupils to continue their education in subjects usually taught at secondary schools.

PANCHAYAT BILL IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Secretary Is No Dictator, Assures Patil

ALL OPPOSITION AMENDMENTS DEFEATED & CLAUSE CARRIED

Discussion on Village Panchayats Amendment Bill, clause by clause, was resumed by the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday.

Mr. G. V. Mavlankar was in the Chair.

Discussion on the clause regarding the appointment and duties of the Secretary of the Panchayat loomed large.

PANCHAYAT SECRETARY

In reply to various amendments of Messrs. Parulekar and Bhole, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil observed that Government was bound to make inquiry and take action against the secretary, if any complaints were found true. He, however, agreed that the Panchayats should have some control over their secretaries, but pointed out that, if he accepted the amendments, there would be no check over the Panchayats.

He accepted Mr. B. M. Gupte's amendment seeking the removal of the secretary by the vote of two-thirds of the members of the panchayat at a special meeting convened for the purpose or by the Provincial Government at any time, if the secretary was found to be incapable of discharging his duties.

SCOPE OF AMENDMENTS

An interesting ruling was given by the Chair on the scope of amendments to an amending Bill. He confronted the Leader of the Opposition with a ruling, which he had given on a cognate subject without mentioning his name] The Leader of the Opposition had complained that by the ruling of the Chair there would be a curtailment of the powers of the House.

There was laughter in the House when an inquisitive member asked the name of the predecessor, who gave the ruling. The Speaker remaining silent, the Leader of the Opposition sharply replied: "I."

RULED OUT

The amendment of Messrs. B. K. Gaikwad and P. J. Roham for the addition of a clause seeking "maintenance of register of births and deaths" to the amended Bill was ruled out of order by the Chair.

Sir A.M.K. Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition, feared that by the ruling the Chair gave there might be a tendency to curtail the legislative powers of the House. He added that for a very long period the House had demanded that legislative sanction might be granted to an amendment of the original Bill by way of improvement on it, but which the amending Bill did not touch.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta cited from his memory a former ruling of the Chair. The Chair was pleased to allow Mrs. Munshi to move an amendment which but for the word "hawker," was wholly extraneous to the subject of the Bill. At first the Chair was clearly against permitting that amendment, but then there was a Homeric battle between the Home Minister and the Chair and the Chair finally yielded.

The Speaker of the Assembly in the course of his ruling stated that there was no curtailment of the legislative powers of the House. His ruling to which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had referred, was that, if on the facts of the case, he found that the subject-matter of an amendment was co-related to and homogeneous with what was included in the amending Bill, he would permit it, even though the particular section of the Act, which the amendment sought to alter was not touched by the amending Bill. He emphasised that he stuck to that view. The point to be considered was what would be the scope of the amending Bill.

PREVIOUS RULING

In this connection he drew the attention of the House to a previous ruling, cognate to the one he gave, and which had been given by his predecessor. His predecessor had made a distinction between verbal and substantive amendment. The test was not whether a particular section was touched or not. In 98 cases out of 100 that test might apply. The amendment in an amending Bill should be of one common subject, conception or thing. The mere fact that a Section was touched upon could not be a pass for an amendment, when the subjects were different, although there might be common conception.

MR. JAMNADAS' AMENDMENT.

After lunch, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment to the clause referring to the appointment of the Panchayat Secretary. The amendment sought that the Secretary be appointed by the Panchayat which would lay down the powers, duties, remuneration and other conditions of his service subject to the approval of Government.

Mr. B. M. Gupte, Parliamentary Secretary, then proposed to move another amendment to the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, seeking the removal of the Secretary by 2/3 of the members of the panchayat at a special meeting convened for the purpose or by the Provincial Government at any time if the Secretary was found to be incapable of discharging his duties.

Mr. Jamnadas suggested that the two amendments might be taken separately, as both of them were different. The chair agreed to the suggestion.

Speaking on his amendment, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stated that he was glad that the Secretary would not be going to be the chief executive in view of the proposed amendment of the Minister. But on all the grounds of democratic decentralisation, there was danger if Government were not going to accept his amendment. The very presence of an official of Government would scare away any local enterprise and enthusiasm. In the two of the big States like Baroda and Mysore, secretaries were appointed by the Panchayats. In Baroda there were 2,000 Panchayats and in Mysore there were 9,000 and in no case it was found necessary to appoint the Secretary by Government. Mr. Mehta thought that the new Secretary so appointed by Government would operate more as a spy of the Central Government than a real servant of the Panchayat, although it might not be the intention of Government.

Sir Ali Mohammed Khan Dehlavi whole-heartedly supported Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment.

Sir Ali Mohamed Khan, however, thought that the principle contained in the Bill of the amendment of the Parliamentary secretary was correct. It was stated that a secretary of the village Panchayat who was appointed by Government should be responsible to Government. But he asked, why the Government should retain that power. He thought that the population concerned should have a finger in the pie.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar then moving three amendments seeking powers for the Panchayat in the appointment of its secretary stated that if Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment was accepted he would withdraw his three amendments. If that amendment was not accepted by the Government then he would have to press his amendments.

Speaking on his amendments he said that they were necessary because he suspected Government doing congress propaganda in village panchayats.

PATIL EXPLAINS

Mr. L. M. Patil pointed out that the secretary was not going to become a boss or a dictator of the Panchayat. The Act and the Sections were so clear that the secretary could not be independent. He asked whether the secretary could expunge a resolution of the panchayat. He further asked whether he could cancel the taxation proposals put forward by the Panchayats. Government appointed secretaries because it was essential that they should be trained for the work of rural reconstruction. He had gone through the various Panchayat Acts in the various provinces and he had found nowhere except in the United Provinces where Judicial powers were vested in the Panchayats. Even there they remained with the nominated members. Another object of Government appointing a secretary was that the powers of the Panchayat should be counterbalanced.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, replying stated that the issue was whether autonomous bodies should be trammelled by nominee of the Government. The secretary so appointed, he described, would be a "square man on a round table or a round man on a square table".

AMENDMENT LOST

Mr. Patil observed that village panchayats were not autonomous perfect democratic bodies and some kind of control was essential. He therefore opposed the amendment. The amendment when pressed to a division was lost, 24 voting for and 51 against.

Mr. Parulekar then pressed for his amendments which were also lost without a division.

The whole clause as amended was then put to vote and was accepted. When Clause 21 was taken up Mr. G. K. Phadake then moved an amendment which sought to empower the secretary to collect taxes. He stated that as the District local boards were supposed to fail in their duty it was necessary that the secretary to Government should be entrusted with the power of collecting taxes.

Mr. Patil opposing the amendment stated that the rights and responsibilities were equally shared between the secretary and the panchayat. The secretary could not be expected to go from house to house for the purpose of collecting taxes.

The amendment was put to vote and lost, and the clause was accepted.

After some discussion on the clause, regarding the election of village benches, the House adjourned till Thursday (to-day).

MUNSHI DOWN WITH 'FLU

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister is down with influenza for the past five days.

He is not attending the Legislative Assembly session under medical advice and attended it for half an hour yesterday just to hear the speech of his colleague Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister when he introduced the provincial budget for 1939-40.

Mr. Munshi is attending to his official business at his residence at Malabar Hill where the Secretaries and the staff go with files from the Secretariat.

LAKHISARAI, Feb. 11.

12 tenants are reported to have been arrested in village Lagar in connection with the Satyagraha on Bakasht land which has been going on there since the 23rd January, says a message from Gogri.

A SHORT STORY

Most Devoted Couple

BY KARL GRAYSON

When Ezra came in from the milking he found Nellie, his wife, smiling and very much excited. This surprised him. Since buying this place in the country neither of them had had much cause for merriment. Before a month had passed both discovered that making a living from a New England farm wasn't as easy as the advertisements indicated. They had held a council of war and decided to take in paying guests, for both the summer and winter sports seasons, which was a fine idea and might have worked if it could have been advertised properly.

"Ezra, I've the most wonderful idea! We'll run a contest. We'll offer a prize of a week's free stay at the inn to the couple who, during a preceding week, acts the most devoted!"

Ezra blinked. "By golly, Nellie, if we can't afford to advertise what we got how we gonna afford to advertise that?"

"We'll take every cent of savings we have. It's our only chance of keeping the place. We'll ask Sue Halsey to be the judge. Oh, Ezra, I'm sure it will work. It must work! And—and if people get used to being nice to each other they might continue to act that way!"

Ezra could see that Nellie was quite carried away. He took her into his arms and kissed her, glad that both had long ago agreed they couldn't grow too old to be sentimental.

The unspoken misgivings of the old couple were partially dispelled on the Saturday of the week following the appearance of the ad, stating the terms of the contest. A Mr. and Mrs. Cedric Jennings arrived from Philadelphia and stated their intention of entering the contest. On Sunday a Mr. Hugh Savage appeared bag and baggage. Mr. Savage was middle-aged and grumpy. He harn't read about the contest. He merely wanted to rest and relax. He would have been given an opportunity to do so if that same day Ysolde Fabian a fat, rich and romantic widow hadn't arrived. Ysolde had read the ad. and thought that here was an excellent chance to promote a little romance. She didn't see why a body had to be married to enter the contest; all they had to do, according to the rules was find somebody (like Mr. Savage) and act devoted.

The contest was scheduled to begin at noon on Monday. Before that hour eight more guests appeared. Ezra and Nellie were delighted. So was Sue Halsey, who had agreed to act as judge. Sue had black hair and dark eyes and a warm red mouth. She thought the idea was the most exciting thing she'd ever heard, and she thought the guests tremendously interesting—especially one young man named Jason Polk, who, it developed, was a reporter, dispatched to Fairview by his newspaper because his editor thought there might be a human interest story in such a unique scheme.

"Oh, it's going to be so hard to decide who wins the prize!" Sue confided to Nellie and Ezra. "Everybody seems so nice."

Ezra scratched his chin. "Employees of the sponsors can't enter, remember," he remarked, eyes twinkling.

"Why, Mr. Duncan!" Sue stared at him round-eyed.

"Don't you mind him, dear," Nellie laughed. "We both think young Mr. Polk is very nice."

Sue blushed to her ears, and went out to watch Mr. and Mrs. Jennings playing ping pong on the glassed-in side veranda. Unfortunately the Jennings didn't see her coming, and Sue arrived just in time to see Mrs. Jennings clip Mr. Jennings over the head with her racket for saying something she didn't like.

Sue wrote a black mark down in her book for the Jennings. The same day she had to write one down for Mr. Savage and the widow Fabian, because Mr. Savage made it obvious in no uncertain terms that he didn't like the idea of romanticising with the widow or any other empty-headed fatty.

In thinking matters over, Sue decided she would have to take into consideration that the Weavers, the other young couple who had entered the contest, were newlyweds and could hardly be judge equally with folks who had been married from ten to twenty years.

She talked the matter over with young Mr. Polk, who listened attentively, and gravely. When she had finished her tale, Mr. Polk reached out suddenly, clasped her in his arms and kissed her. Later, Sue was forced to admit that was thrilled with the whole process, but she had been brought up differently So she slapped his face and told him she never wanted to see him again.

By the time Saturday arrived all contestants were running neck and neck. Sue was at a loss. The dead line for the contest was at 12 noon and at 11-45 everyone assembled in the main living-room. Sue made a speech, then asked Ezra and Nellie to step outside until 12 o'clock, when they were to return and present the winner with a receipted bill for a week's stay at the inn.

The old couple thought this a fine idea and were quite excited about the fuss that was being made over them. At exactly 12 noon they made a dramatic entrance. Sue greeted them with a smile and the announcement that she and the guests had discussed the matter pro and con and had decided that the only genuinely devoted couple present was Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Duncan, hence they had won the contest.

Ezra and Nellie blinked and looked at each other.

"Moreover," stated Sue, "all the guests have decided they like it here so well they plan to remain, so the idea was really a great success." She paused. "Mr. Polk has agreed to write a story about the contest and the inn for publication in the Sunday edition of his newspaper. He—er—is very nice."

Then Sue, without glancing at Mr. Polk, walked quickly from the room, and Mr. Polk followed her. They didn't return.

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"Revolutionary & Very Unfair To Bombay"

CORPORATION ADJOURNS TO PROTEST AGAINST "UNFAIR" BUDGET PROPOSALS

To mark their protest against 10 per cent. increase in property tax, the Municipal Corporation adjourned on Wednesday without transacting any business.

Under the present constitution for adjournment motion, no reason is to be assigned, but it is understood, the Corporation adjourned to protest against the new taxes and particularly the increase in the property tax which considerably affects the Municipal finances. Dr. A. J. Collaco moved for the adjournment of the House, which was seconded by Mr. Tambe. Mr. Sultan Chinoy, the Mayor, put the proposition to vote, which was carried by 16 votes against 7.

The House then adjourned till to-day, 3 p.m.

Soon after the adjournment of the Corporation, interviewed by a Press representative, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay, condemned the new Government taxation proposals. He admitted that drink evil has done more harm to any country in the world and has broken many homes than anything else, and that, therefore prohibition was certainly essential, but he was of opinion that prohibition should have been brought into force by increasing the price of the commodity to such an extent that it would not be possible for anybody to buy the drink. That would have brought some revenue to Government and at the same time consumption would have been checked.

"UNFAIR TO CITY"

Proceeding the Mayor said that the taxation proposals of Government were revolutionary and very unfair to the city.

When he was Chairman of the Standing Committee in 1937-'38, the Municipal Commissioner had proposed an increase of 1 per cent. in the General Tax for 1938-'39, i.e., from 11 per cent. to 12 per cent. in view of the increased expenditure and also to meet certain anticipated liabilities. He had then opposed this increase on the ground that the City was already heavily taxed and that the proposal would have had an adverse effect on the building activities which were carried on in the city. The Corporation had endorsed his views.

Government have now come forward with a proposal to levy a tax of 10 per cent. on the rateable value of properties in the city. In his opinion the effect of this proposal would be:—

(1) The properties in Bombay will depreciate in value.

(2) The middle class people, who own properties will probably not be in a position to meet their liability and may have to liquidate their properties at much lower figure than what they are actually worth.

(3) The number of the industrial concerns which invest a lot of capital in business and thus help not only to relieve unemployment but also try to pay better wages to the labourers will be considerably reduced. Similarly foreigners will not venture to open industrial concerns in the city.

(4) The Municipality has been utilising every year about 10 lakhs of rupees from the sale proceeds of their surplus land towards the revenue to save the city from paying heavier taxation. The Government tax will retard the building activities and there will be less demand for land with the rssult that the Municipality will have no surplus moneys from this source and will now be forced to resort to other

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from col. 7.)

means of getting income. Further, in view of the fact that Government have already taken away Tobacco Duty, Cotton Duty and several other duties payable to the Municipality, the only other alternative left to the Municipality will be to levy a further tax on the properties which to-day inclusive of Water and Halalkhore Taxes, comes to 18-1|4 per cent.

CRIPPLES COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY

Continuing the Mayor said that Bombay as the premier city in India and a port of international importance has larger responsibilities and has to maintain a particularly high standard of public health and vigilance.

In the opinion of the Mayor the financial policy of the Provincial Government as disclosed in their Budget proposals will greatly tax the resources and cripple the commercial prosperity of the city of Bombay. This will retard the city's progress considerably.

MUTT AND JEFF—The King of Boloney Is Just Plain Boloney Over Here — By BUD FISHER

LISTEN! I AM KING OF BOLONEY AND MY POSITION DEMANDS RESPECT! I'M USE TO--
NEVER MIND WHAT YOU'RE USE TO IN BOLONEY!---
YOU'RE A LONG WAY FROM BOLONEY, TOOTS!
BUT I AM OF ROYAL BIRTH AND IN BOLONEY--
BUT YOU'RE NOT IN BOLONEY NOW AND TO MAKE MATTERS WORSE YOU'RE BROKE!
SHOW TOOTS WHERE BOLONEY IS ON THE MAP!
I ADMIT THAT UNTIL I CAN COMMUNICATE WITH MY AMBASSADOR THAT I AM WITHOUT FUNDS BUT--
NEVER MIND THE "BUT"! YOU'RE BROKE! NOW MAKE THE BED!
LET HIM RAVE!
JEFF, WHAT SHALL WE DO TO PASS THE AFTERNOON? TAKE IN A MATINEE?
NAW, LET'S GO TO THE RITZ AND GIVE THE CHICKENS THE ONCE OVER!
Fisher

Indian States System Doomed!

Jawahar's Clarion Call For Action

DAY OF FINAL SOLUTION HAS COME

In Fighting For Freedom Of States' People India Is Fighting Imperialism

LUDHIANA, Feb. 15.

"The wisdom of the Congress stands amply justified to-day when we see the developments that have taken place since Haripura. All the States are astir and in many of them powerful mass movements are functioning. The people of the States are rapidly coming into line with the rest of India; they are no longer a burden and a dead-weight keeping us back. They are setting the pace for India to-day and our national politics are dominated by their struggle.

ONLY ONE MIGHTY STRUGGLE

The time has come, therefore, for the integration of these various struggles in the States 'inter se' and with the major struggle against British Imperialism. There are no longer many different struggles going on for independence; there is only one mighty struggle for India's freedom, though its aspects may vary and though its battle grounds may be many. As Gandhiji has said, the struggle for liberty, whenever it takes place, is a struggle for all-India.

MAHATMA'S LEAD

It is in the fitness of things that at this moment of vital crisis for the States, India's leader, ever thinking of her freedom and jealous of her honour, should step out and in his ringing voice of old, that we remember so well, give faith and courage to our people. Gandhiji's lead has finally settled all the old arguments that obscured the issue, and that issue stands out now clear and demmite.

Thus observed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his presidential address delivered to-day at the All-India States' People's Conference.

TEXT OF JAWAHAR'S ADDRESS

Following is the full text of Pundit Nehru's address:—

"Year after year this Conference of the people of the Indian States has met in session and discussed the problems of the States. Year after year it has raised its voice in condemnation of the autocracy and misrule, the corruption and the degradation that have prevailed in many of these States. The labours of this Conference, and far more so of the National Congress, have borne fruit and to-day there is a mighty awakening among the people of the States. When, in after years, the history of India comes to be written, the year 1938 will stand out as the year of this awakening. The historian of that distant future will not wonder at this awakening; but he will marvel that the millions who inhabit the Indian States submitted for generations to intolerable and appalling conditions, and that a system of Government which had long vanished in other parts of the world still continued in India.

The year 1938 has become history and we stand on the threshold of 1939. The movement for freedom gathers pace and the whole of India looks with sympathy and understanding on this great struggle in the States. At this vital moment you have summoned me to this Conference and I have gladly come at your bidding. I come to you not only because I am intensely interested in the freedom of the people of the States, but as the bearer of the goodwill of the rest of India and as a pledge of our solidarity.

EVOLUTION OF CONGRESS POLICY.

Many people have in past years criticised the attitude of the National Congress towards the States and heated argument has taken place about intervention and non-intervention. That criticism and argument have perished with the yesterday that has gone and are meaningless to-day. Yet it is worth while to consider briefly the development of Congress policy in regard to the States. I have not always approved of all the expressions of this policy or liked the emphasis on certain aspects of the problem. But I am convinced that this fundamental policy was the correct one under the circumstances, and indeed subsequent events have justified it completely. A policy aiming at vital change or revolution must keep in touch with reality and the conditions that prevail. As these conditions change, that policy changes. Brave words and gestures or strongly-worded resolutions, out of touch with objective conditions, do not bring about that pregnant atmosphere out of which revolutionary change is born. Nor can that condition be created artificially or mass movements launched unless the masses themselves are ready and prepared. The Congress realised this and knew of the unpreparedness of the people in the States; it husband its energy in the struggle outside, well realising that this was the most effective method of influencing the States peoples and making them ready for their own struggle.

A LANDMARK.

"The Haripura resolution was a landmark in the evolution of Congress policy and it enunciated this in clear language. The integrity and unity of India was an essential part of the independence we worked for, and the same full measure of political, social and economic freedom was to come to the States as to the rest of India. There could be no compromise on this, and the Congress declared afresh in favour of full responsible Government and the guarantee of civil liberty in the States. Further it declared to be its right and privilege to work for the attainment of these objectives in the States. There was no question of non-intervention; the Congress as representing the will of the Indian people, recognises no bars which limit its freedom of activity in any matter pertaining to India and her people. It is its right and privilege and its duty to intervene in any such matter whenever the interests of India demand it. Not to do so would be to deny its own function and to betray the cause which it seeks to represent.

But it is for the Congress and the people of India to determine when and where they will intervene and what policy they must pursue, so that their intervention might be effective and fruitful of results. The limitation, if any, is of its own making, or is caused by external circumstances which it is wise enough to recognise. No outside authority can limit the function of the Congress, just as no power or authority can set bounds to the aspirations or advancement of the Indian people.

The Congress knew well that the backwardness of the States hindered our national progress and that there could be no freedom for India unless the States ceased to be what they were. The Congress was eager to bring about this essential and vital change, and yet it knew that the change could only come about from below, when the people of the States grew self-reliant and organised and capable of shouldering the burden of their struggle. It emphasised this. Not to have done so would have been to mislead and encourage vain delusion, and delay the building up in the States themselves of organisations which would represent the strength and will of the people.

STATES SET THE PACE

"The wisdom of the Congress stands amply justified to-day when we see the developments that have taken place since Haripura. All the States are astir and in many of them powerful mass movements are functioning. The people of the States are rapidly coming into line with the rest of India; they are no longer a burden and a dead-weight keeping us back. They are setting the pace for India to-day and our national politics are dominated by their struggle. The time has come, therefore, for the integration of these various struggles in the States 'inter se' and with the major struggle against British Imperialism There are no longer many different struggles going on for independence there is only one mighty struggle for India's freedom though its aspects may vary and though its battle-grounds may be many. As Gandhiji has said, the struggle for liberty, whenever it takes place, is a struggle for all-India.

"It is in the fitness of things that at this moment of vital crisis for the States, India's leader, ever thinking of her freedom and jealous of her honour, should step out and in his ringing voice of old, that we remember so well, give faith and courage to our people. Gandhiji's lead has finally settled all the old arguments that obscured the issue, and that issue stands out now clear and demmite,

PRINCELY INDIA

"There are about six hundred States in India—big ones and small ones and tiny ones which one cannot even place on the map. They differ greatly among themselves and some have advanced industrially and educationally, and some have had competent Rulers or Ministers. The majority of them, however, are sinks of reaction and incompetence and unrestrained autocratic power, sometimes exercised by vicious and degraded individuals. But whether the Ruler happens, to be good or bad, or his ministers competent or incompetent the evil lies in the system. This system has vanished from the rest of the world and, left to itself, it would have vanished from India also long ago. But in spite of its manifest decay and stagnation, it has been propped up and artificially maintained by British Imperialism. Offspring of the British Power in India, sucked by Imperialism for its own purposes, it has survived till to-day, though mighty revolutions have shaken the world and changed it, empires have collapsed and crowds of princes and petty rulers have faded away. That system has no inherent importance or strength, it is the strength of British Imperialism that counts. For us in India that system has in reality been one of the faces of Imperialism. Therefore when conflict comes we must recognise who our opponent is.

MONSTROUS IMPOSITION

"We are told now of the so-called independence of the States and of their treaties with the Paramount Power which are Sa-crosanct and inviolable and apparently must go on for ever and ever. We have recently seen what happens to international treaties and the most sacred of convenants when they do not suit the purposes of Imperialism. We have seen these treaties torn up, friends and allies basely deserted and betrayed and the pledged word broken by England and France. Democracy and freedom were the sufferers and so it did not matter. But when reaction and autocracy and Imperialism stand to lose, it does matter, and treaties, however moth-eaten and harmful to the people they might be, have to be preserved. It is monstrous imposition to be asked to put with these treaties of a century and a quarter ago, in the making of which the people had no voice or say. It is fantastic to expect the people to keep on their chains of slavery, imposed upon them by force and fraud, and to submit to a system which crushes the life-blood out of them. We recognise no such treaties and we shall in no event accept them. The only final authority and paramount power that we recognise is the will of the people, and the only thing that counts ultimately is the good of the people.

NEW THEORY OF INDEPENDENCE.

A new theory of the independence of the States has been advanced in recent years, and it has been advanced by the very Power that holds them in an iron grip and keeps them in subjection. Neither history nor constitutional law give any justification for this and if we examine the origins of these States, most of their Rulers would be reduced to the status of feudal barons. But we need not trouble ourselves with legal research, as the practice and facts are plain enough. This practice has been for the British Power to dominate these States completely, and its slightest gesture is a command to them which they disobey at their peril. The Political Department of the Government of India pulls the strings and the puppets dance to its tune; the local Resident is the master of the situation; and latterly the practice has grown of British officials being imposed as ministers of the Rulers of the States. If this is independence then it will be interesting to learn how it differs from the most abject subjection.

There is no independence in the States and there is going to be none, for it is hardly possible geographically and it is entirely opposed to the conception of a united free India. It is conceivable and desirable in the case of the larger States for them to have a great deal of autonomy within the framework of an Indian federation. But they will have to remain integral parts of India and the major matters of common concern must be controlled by a democratic federal centre. Internally they will have responsible government.

STATES SYSTEM DOOMED.

It is clear that the problem of the States would be easy of solution if the conflict was confined to the people and the Ruler. Many of the Rulers, left to themselves would ultimately line themselves with the people and if they hesitated to do so, the pressure from below would soon induce them to change their minds. Not to do so would imperil their position and the only alternative would be complete removal. The Congress and the various Praja Mandals have so far made every effort to induce the Rulers to side with their people and establish responsible Government. They must realise that for them not to agree to do so will not stop the coming of freedom to their people; their opposition will only place an insurmountable barrier between them and their people, and an arrangement between the two will then become exceedingly difficult. The map of the world has changed many times during the last hundred years; empires have ceased to be and new countries have arisen. Even now before our very eyes we see this map changing. It requires no prophet to say with confidence that the Indian States system is doomed even as the British Empire, which has so long protected it, is doomed. It is the path of prudence as well as of wisdom for the Rulers to line themselves with their people and be sharers with them in the new freedom, and instead of being despotic and disliked rulers, with a precarious tenure, to be proud and equal citizens of a great commonwealth.

LESSON OF HISTORY.

"A few of the Rulers of the States have realised this and have taken some steps in the right direction. One of them, the Raja of Aundh, Chief of a small State, has distinguished himself by his wisdom in granting responsible Government to his people, and in doing so with grace and goodwill.

"But, unhappily, most of them stick to their old ways and show no signs of change. They demonstrate afresh the lesson of history that when a class has fulfilled its purpose and the world has no need of it, it decays and loses wisdom and all capacity. It cannot adapt itself to changing conditions. In a vain attempt to hold on to what is fading away, it loses even what little it might have retained. The British ruling classes have had a long and brilliant career and throughout the nineteenth century and after, they dominated the world. Yet to-day we see them nerveless, witless, incapable of consecutive thought of action, and in a frantic attempt to hold on to some vested interests, ruining their great position in the world and shattering the proud edifice of their empire. It is even so with classes that have fulfilled their function and outlined their utility. If the British ruling classes are manifestly failing, in spite of their prestige and tradition and training, what shall we say of our Indian Princes who for generations past have grown up in decadence and irresponsibility? The problems of Government require something more than a knowledge of how to manage pole-ponies, or recognise the breeds of dogs, or have the skill to kill large numbers of inoffensive animals.

CLEAR AND DEFINITE ISSUE.

"But even if the Rulers of the States were willing, their willingness would not take them far. For the master of their immediate destiny is the agent of the British Government and they dare not offend him. We have seen in the case of Rajkot how a Ruler who was inclined to come to terms with his people was threatened with deposition, and how later he was made to break his words under pressure from British agents.

"Thus the conflict in the States is only incidentally with the Rulers. In effect it is with British Imperialism. That is the issue, clear and definite. And that is why the interference of the British Power in the States against the people has a special significance. We see this on an increasing scale, not only by the Political Department of the Government of India and its many Agents and Residents, but through its armed forces, as in Orissa. This interference in order to crush the popular movement is no longer going to be tolerated by us. The National Congress will certainly intervene with full vigour if the Government of India intervene to crush the people. Our methods are different; they are peaceful, but they have been shown in the past to be effective.

Gandhiji has repeatedly warned the British Government and its agents in India of the far-reaching consequences of this conflict. It is manifestly impossible for the conflict to be confined to particular States and for the Congress, at the same time, to carry on provincial administrations involving a measure of co-operation with the British authorities If there is this major conflict then its effects will spread to the remotest corners of India, and the question will no longer be a limited one of this State or that, but of the complete elimination of British Power.

IMMEDIATE ISSUE

"What is the nature of the conflict to-day? This must be clearly understood. It varies slightly from State to State, but the demand everywhere is for full responsible government. Yet the conflict is not at present to enforce that demand, but to establish the right of organising people for that demand. When this right is denied and civil liberties are crushed, no way is left open to the people to carry on what are called constitutional methods of agitation. Their choice then is either to submit and give up all political and even public activity, and to suffer a degradation of the spirit and a continuation of the tyranny that oppresses them, or to resort to direct action. This direct action, according to our code, is perfectly peaceful Satyagraha and a refusal to submit to violence and evil, whatever the consequences. The immediate issue to-day is thus one of civil liberties in most of the States, though the objective everywhere is responsible government. In Jaipur the issue is in a sense still more limited for the State government objects to the Praja Mandal organising famine relief.

THE BRITISH BUNK

"Members of the British Government, in justifying their international policy, tell us frequently of their love of peace and their horror of the methods of force and violence in the solution of international or national problems. In the name of peace and appeasement, they have helped and encouraged international blackmail and gangsterism of the worst type and done moral injury to democracy and freedom in Europe. By their policy they have enthroned the rule of unabashed violence in Europe and has been parties to the greatest tragedy of our time—the defeat of the Republic of Spain, which has fought so magnificently and so long against overwhelming odds. Yet these statesmen of British talk of the virtues of peaceful settlement and of the wickedness of force and violence. These pious sentiments are applied by them in Europe so that the forces of reaction and violence might have a free field and an ample opportunity to crush freedom.

"What do we see in India and especially in the States? All at-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

SIGNIFICANCE OF BIKANER'S VISIT TO C. I. STATES

Rulers Said To Have Been Advised To Suppress Movement For Responsible Govt.

(From Our Correspondent).

JHANSI, February 13.

The visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner to some of the Central India States is considered to be very significant and pregnant with serious repercussions.

Though no definite cause of his visit is given out it is surmised in circles which claim to have some knowledge in affairs in these states that more than one consideration prompted the ex-Chancellor of the Princes Chamber to undertake the tour of the Central India States.

The first and by far the most important reason of the visit is the plan of His Highness to have informal consultations with his brother rulers in connection with the spontaneous agitation in various States.

It will be recalled that at the last meeting of the Princes Chamber at Bombay the Bikaner Ruler had advised the princes to stand united to face the concerted agitation among the various States for responsible Government. Having toured the Deccan States and given the 'benefit' of his advice there H.H. visited Narsinghgarh in the last week.

It is said that various other rulers of the C. I. States availing themselves of this opportunity approached Bikaner and sought his advice on many important matters particularly in some States.

What advice he imparted to them and whether or not that advice will be acceptable to many of the rulers present there is a matter of conjunctions but the one very unauspicious factor which is coupled with his visit and departure is the repression launched in some C. I. States.

COMMON CAUSE AGAINST CONGRESS

It is not surprising therefore that the political circles are drawing this conclusion only that His Highness has advised the Rulers to make common cause against the Congress and suppress the agitation by all possible means. Following in the wake of his visit news comes from Samthar State (C.I.) that Laxminarain Suvarnkar a prominent worker of Bundelkhand State Congress has been arrested under section 124 A. I.P.C., while according to a report from Tod-Fatahpore the ex-Ruler of the State has been asked to quit its boundaries because he was supposed to be in sympathy with the Congress. Terror is supposed to be reigning supreme there.

As a champion of Federation the other cause of his visit is said to persuade the dissenting States to veer round the idea of Federation. The Dholpore and Rewah Durbars who are well-known arch anti-Federationists command much influence in many States and so the visit of His Highness is expected to make the way clear to some extent in that direction. Any way the State subjects of C. I. States are watching with anxiety the possible repercussions of the Bikaner Ruler's visit.

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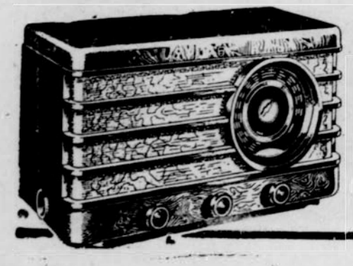

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Call To Mobilise Forces In States And British India For Freedom

(Continued from Page 9)

tempts by us at peaceful propaganda, peaceful organisation, peaceful settlement are met by the brutal violence of the State authorities backed by the armed might and political influence of the British Power. Thus where changes are sought, howsoever legitimately and peacefully, in the direction of democracy and freedom, all such attempts must be put down ruthlessly and with violence. But where changes are desired by fascism and imperialism in their own interests and in order to crush democracy and freedom, then violence and force are allowed full play, and the policy of peace is only meant to obstruct and hinder those who want to preserve their liberties.

INSULT TO INDIA

"Does any one still hold that tyranny and autocracy and corrupt administration must continue in the States? Does anyone deny that all these must go and give place to free institutions? If so, how is this change to be brought about normally unless full opportunities are given for peaceful organisation and the development of an intelligent and self-reliant public opinion? The full establishment of civil liberties is an essential preliminary to any progress. It is an insult to India to ask her to tolerate in the States ordinance rule and the suppression of organisation and prevention of public gatherings and methods usually associated with the gangster. Are the States to remain vast prisons where the human spirit is sought to be extinguished and the resources of the people are to be used for the pageantry and luxury of courts, while the masses starve and remain illiterate and backward? Are the middle ages to continue in India under the protection of British Imperialism?

"In an important State in Rajputana even typewriters are discouraged and there is an ordinance dealing with them and requiring their registration. In Kashmir a monstrous ordinance, framed on the lines of the ordinance promulgated for the Burma rebellion some years ago, is the permanent law of the State. In the premier State of Hyderabad civil liberty has long been non-existen. and latterly accounts of brutal ill-treatment of peaceful Satyagrahis have seen the light of the day. The recent expulsion of hundreds of students from the Osmania University for the offence of singing "Bande Mataram" privately is an astounding instance of the reactionary mentality which prevails in the governing circles of Hyderabad. In Travancore the memory of the outrages of last summer is still fresh in our minds.

PUNJAB STATES

But I do not wish to make a list of these States and their misdeeds, nor do I wish to discuss the problems of individual States. If I attempted to do so this address of mine would never end. Here, where we meet, the Punjab States lie close to us and many of them have long had an unsavoury reputation. Their tale of misgovernment, if we heard it fully, would fill our time But, apart from the difficulties of time and space, I would prefer that you concentrated your attention on the wider problem which embraces all the Stages, which is in effect the Indian State problem, rather than lose ourselves in the mazes of each separate problem. We must see the wood and not get lost in the trees. We must realise, and we must make others realise, that it is no longer possible to deal piecemeal with the great problem, for the freedom of India is one and indivisible

But some States are in the forefront to-day in the struggle and they must be referred to, some are peculiarly situated and require consideration.

RAJKOT AND JAIPUR

Rajkot and Jaipur occupy the stage to-day and both of them raise the issues of all India importance. Many of our comrades are there engaged in the heat of the struggle, and have been unable to join us in this conference because of that more important engagement. Rajkot has many lessons to teach us. After some months of conflict, it seemed that the people had won and we rejoiced. We saw how effectively the technique of our struggle and the peaceful and heroic sacrifice of the people brought success to us. But we had rejoiced too soon, and the plighted word of the Ruler was broken and the struggle had to begin afresh. All India knows how this happened and how British authority by pressure and threats came in the way of a settlement. From this we learn that we must never be misled by temporary success, we can never be sure of the triumph of our cause, till achievement has come. Promises and assurances will not be kept for the real power does not rest with those who make the promise It rests with British Imperialism In Jaipur there is an English official who, though appointed Prime Minister by the Maharaja, is the real ruler of the State and rules on behalf of and probably under the instructions of the Political Department of the Government of India. No one imagines that the youthful Maharaja has any important say in vital matters. No one supposes that the English Prime Minister could function as such for a day without the good-will and support of the Government of India. The slightest disapproval of his policy by the Political Department would result in the immediate change of that policy or in his removal from his office.

IN ORISSA

In Orissa the regrettable murder of the British Agent in a moment of folly always lead, to unfortunate consequences. The people of the Orissa States are backward and have to suffer for their lack of understanding of our basic principles. This act is a warning to us to conduct our movement in such a manner that the people realise its significance and adhere strictly to its policy of non-violence. For them to forget this is to injure their own cause.

The reaction of the British Power to the tragedy of Ranpur was significant. Armed forces were brought from distant parts of India and a large concentration of troops in Orissa proclaimed the might of the Paramount Power What were these troops suppose to do. There was no rebellion, no violent aggression. The starving peasantry fled at their approach and the State of Ranpur became an uninhabited wilderness. It is said that some trouble was feared from the backward jungle tribes, the Gonds. Was the British Army in such numbers required to face the bows and arrows of these poor backward countrymen of ours? But the Gonds have done nothing and will not do anything aggressive unless they are goaded by intolerable misery. They have to be met gently and their grievances removed. But the way of Imperialism is different.

It was not the possibility of any action by Gonds that brought the armed hosts to Orissa. The troops came to overawe the peasantry of the States and to strengthen the Rulers in opposing their demands. They were utilised to suppress the movement for freedom. This was an intervention of the most flagrant kind on behalf of the Paramount Power on the side of tyranny and corrupt administrations. Every one knows that some of the States in Orissa are the worst and most degraded of their kind in India.

DHENKANAL AND TALCHAR.

Quite apart from Ranpur and long before the murder of Major Bazalgette there the tyrannical administrations of Dhenkanal and Talchar had oppressed their people to such an extent that a great exodus had taken place from these States. From twenty to thirty thousand persons had crossed the boundaries of the States and entered the provinces of Orissa. A demand came from the Rulers for the extradition from the province to the States of the leaders of this exodus, so that they might be made to suffer for their opposition to the State administration. This demand was supported by the British authority. It was a demand which no Congress ministry could agree to without losing honour and betraying our comrades in the States and being false to our principles.

We do not wish to shield any one who is guilty. We are perfectly prepared for a full inquiry. But the inquiry that is needed is an inquiry into the offences and maladministration and oppression of the Dhenkanal and Talchar State Governments. It is these States authorities that should be tried for the sorrow and misery that they have brought on their people

APT PUPILS OF IMPERIALISM

The Governments of the major States have been apt pupils in some ways of British Imperialism. Among other things they have learnt the art of utilising communal differences to check popular movements. In Travancore a powerful people's movement is opposed and sought to be discredited on the plea that it is a communal movement, consisting mainly of Christians; in Kashmir the popular movement is called communal because it is largely Muslim in composition in Hyderabad it is said to be communal because it is predominantly Hindu. The demands put forward on behalf of these several movements might be, as they indeed are, wholly national with no communal tinge or bias in them, but some excuse has to be found to discredit and oppose them and the plea of communalism is a useful one.

Hyderabad and Kashmir are the two premier States in India and we might have hoped that they would set an example to the other States by introducing free institutions and responsible government. Unhappily both are exceedingly backward politically and socially Hyderabad is a predominantly Hindu State with a Muslim ruling class; Kashmir is predominantly a Muslim State with a Hindu ruling class. Both thus present the same type of problems, and both have the same background of extreme poverty among the masses, illiteracy, industrial backwardness and undeveloped resources. In painful contrast with this general poverty and wretchedness, the Rulers of both are probably the two richest individuals in India. Kashmir is slightly more advanced politically as it has a kind of legislative assembly, but this has little power, and the ordinances that obtain there are monstrous in their severity. In Hyderabad we have probably the lowest level of civil liberty in India, and latterly attention has been drawn to the prohibition of even certain religious ceremonies. This low level in Hyderabad is not the reaction to any aggressive movement but has been for long the normal state of affairs.

SELF-CONDEMNATION

It is distressing that in these two great States such conditions should prevail. It was natural that in both of them popular movements should grow up and spread to the masses. This took place in Kashmir first and later in Hyderabad. It was inevitable that such movements should affect the great majority of the population—the Muslims in Kashmir and the Hindus in Hyderabad. If, under the circumstances, they showed a certain communal tinge to begin with it was not surprising. Even so they did not cease to be popular movements representing the urge of the masses and their objective was a national one which would bring relief and progress to all. To condemn them as communal movements was to blind oneself deliberately to the facts, and for the minority groups in either State to lend colour to the condemnation was to injure their own cause. For this meant that the minority was opposed to freedom and progress and clung on to some petty special privileges which it was thought that the present regime gave it.

As a matter of fact the two movements progressively developed on national lines, and in Kashmir, I am glad to say, a number of wise and farseeing Hindus and Sikhs threw their weight on the side of the popular movement and supported the 'National Demand' which asked for responsible government. I am sure that in Hyderabad many farseeing Muslims will do likewise. The leaders of these movements in both the States realise the extreme importance of steering clear of communalism and have tried to do so. They must not weaken at any moment in this or else they will injure their cause. The minorities must also realise that it is inevitable that responsible government will come to the States, and freedom will bring rich gifts for them as much as for the others. To oppose this struggle of the people or to be passive spectators in it is to prove unworthy of and false to the future that beckons to us all.

STRUGGLE IN HYDERABAD

Because Hyderabad and Kashmir have essentially the same problem, though it has a different complexion in each, it should not be difficult to consider the two together and to offer the same solution, insofar as minority rights are concerned. That solution should be in keeping with the broad principles laid down by the Congress and must fit in with responsible government.

In Hyderabad a peculiar situation arose some time which resulted in producing a certain confusion in the public mind. The State Congress was declared an illegal organisation although its activity was the perfectly peaceful and constitutional one of enrolling members and strengthening its organisation. But the State has been nurtured in the traditions of mediaeval age and even this was objected to and stopped. The State Congress thereupon justifiably refused to agree to this ban and attempted to carry on their activities. This involved peaceful Satyagraha and hundreds suffered under it. About the same time or a little later, a religious organisation and a communal organisation also started some kind of Satyagraha. In the case of the riligious organisation the reason was the banning by the State authorities of certain religious ceremonies and forms of worships which are commonly practised all over India. It is astonishing that the authorities should have taken this step which strikes at the root of religious liberty in India and goes counter to the professed principles of every one. It was natural that this should cause resentment. But it was unfortunate that Satyagraha should have been started on this basis at that time. This confused the issue and gave an excuse to the State authorities to put the demand for political freedom in the background.

After careful consideration of all the aspects of the situation the State Congress was advised to suspend its Satyagraha so that the political issue might not be mixed up with communal and religious ones. The State Congress thereupon suspended their Satyagraha. In spite of this the Hyderabad authorities had not the wisdom or the grace to release the Satyagrahi prisoners or to remove their extraordinary ban on the organisation.

Unfortunately the communal and religious satyagraha was continued by the other organisations and the communal aspect of the question became intensified and conflicts took place in distant parts of India. Those responsible for it paid little heed to the consequences of their action, nor did they realise that a popular movement is an organic growth from below and cannot be artificially imposed from above. As a result of this the political movement for freedom has received a setback and the communal issue dominates the scene.

In Kashmir also the civil disobedience campaign was suspended last year to give a chance to the State authorities to retrace their steps and remedy some of the evils they had done. But they lack wisdom and grace also and in spite of this suspension hundreds of civil disobedience prisoners, including the leader of the movement, Shaikh Mohammad Abdulla, continued in prison, and the infamous ordinance known as Notification 19-L as well as the Seditious Meetings Act of 1914 still function.

It is obvious that both in Kashmir and Hyderabad existing conditions cannot be put up with and if the State authorities continue to act in the manner they have so far done, a resumption of civil disobedience will become inevitable

NEED FOR ACTION, NOT WORDS

None of us wants conflict, but in this dissolving age conflict surrounds us at every step and the world rattles back to chaos and the rule of brutal violence. None of us wants this chaos in India for that is no prelude to freedom. Yet while we recognise that our strength grows, the forces of disruption and disintegration, of communalism and provincialism, of irresponsibility and narrow-mindedness also grow. We have to remember that British Imperialism, though weakening at its centre, is still a fromidable opponent, and freedom will have to be purchased by many a struggle. Neither we nor any one else in the world can view the future light-heartedly for the present is full of sorrow and disaster, and the immediate future of the world is wrapped in gloom. Yet in India there are gleams of hope though dark clouds assail us. And the brightest of these rays comes from the newly awakened people of the States. We who presume to shoulder the burden of their struggle have a heavy responsibility and it will require all our courage and our wisdom to discharge that faithfully. Strong language will not help us; it is often a sign of weakness and a substitute for action. It is action that is demanded to-day, wise and effective action which takes us speedily to our goal, control the forces of disruption, and builds up the united India of our dreams.

Petty gains and advantages may lure us from time to time, but if they come in the way of the larger objective, they must be rejected and swept away. In the excitement of the moment we may feel inclined to forget our principles; if we surrender to this inclination, we do so at our peril. Our cause is a great one, so must our means be above reproach. We play for high stakes, let us be worthy of them. Great causes and little men go ill together.

TIME FOR FINAL SETTLEMENT

The freedom of the people of the States is a big enough thing, yet it is part of the larger freedom of India, and till we gain that larger freedom, it is struggle for us. If the Federation is imposed upon us, we shall fight it and sweep it away. Wherever the British Power intervenes against the people in the States, we shall have to face it. The time approaches when the final solution has to come—the Constituent Assembly of all the Indian people framing the Constitution of a free and democratic India.

The States' People's Conference has done good work in the past but this has been only a fraction of the work it might have done. It must turn to the efficient organisation of all its activities, so that it might become a clearing house for all that pertains to the States, and a source of help and inspiration to all our comrades in the struggle. It must help in building up Praja Mandals or People's organisations in the States. It must take care to stear clear of all communalism, and it must, above all remember, and make others remember, that non-violence is the basis of this struggle.

It is our great good fortune that in this struggle we have the backing of the National Congress and the support of its leaders. Most cheering of all is the thought that we have Gandhiji to guide us and inspire.—United Press.

INDORE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

INDORE, Feb. 14.

Messrs. S. S. Jain, N. G. Bhalerao, G. R. Dighe, Kanhiyalal Jagannath, Shri Krishna, Har Prasad, Gulamali Abdulali, Vishnuprasad Chunnilal, M. V. Paranjpey, B. K. Shah, Ram Gopal Sharma, N. B. Agarwal and G. C. Gupta, members of the Indore Praja Mandal, have been elected unopposed to the Indore City Municipal Council.—United Press.

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TRADE UNION RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 6).

bative, in winning what he considers to be his normal rights. This will explain why during the last few years there have been so many strikes in India. In other countries, industrial disputes of this character would have been settled by negotiations between the two interests principally concerned, namely, the workers and employers. Here the employers were adamant in their determination not to deal with organised labour, with the result that the State had to intervene. Matters became so serious that in several provinces the Government had to appoint committees of inquiry; and if the strike epidemic were to spread, it seems certain that other provinces also will have to follow the example of Bombay, the U. P., the C. P., and Bihar, and appoint committees of their own.

This may be a good enough solution for the time being, but it is not nearly good enough when one takes a longer view. As Mr. Harold Butler, the late Director of the I. L. O., has pointed out in his Indian Report, "the tendency to take conciliatory action through qualified officers is growing, and there would seem to be greater inclination on the part of Provincial Governments than in the past to conduct investigations under the Trade Disputes Act when strikes actually break out. All these various expedients help to canalise and settle industrial disputes, but they are likely to be of periodical occurrence until a strong trade union movement imbued with a professional spirit has been developed and collective bargaining established on a solid foundation." Government intervention is thus not an adequate substitute for trade unionism.

Trade Unions In India

But how to develop a strong trade union movement when the workers meet with so much of powerful opposition? The Whitley Commission Report has pointed out the several causes which militate against the establishment of sound trade unionism in India; and while some of these have their bases in India's social system—the poverty and the illiteracy of the workers, the cross-current created by the clash of caste and creed—there are several others which fall within the domain of the technique of industrial management. It is difficult, in this connection, to overlook the statement in the Whitley Report to the effect that employers as a class have not, as a rule, shown any inclination to develop or strengthen trade unionism. ... a union, which they consider hostile to their interests, has come into existence, the employers sometimes try to counter it by the creation of a rival union. another frequent device to choke union development is what is called victimisation. These methods are by no means new, and one of the countries where these devices have been successfully followed for a long time is the U. S. A. It may therefore, be of interest to see what the American Government have done to check these practices and give labour a square deal.

The Case Of America

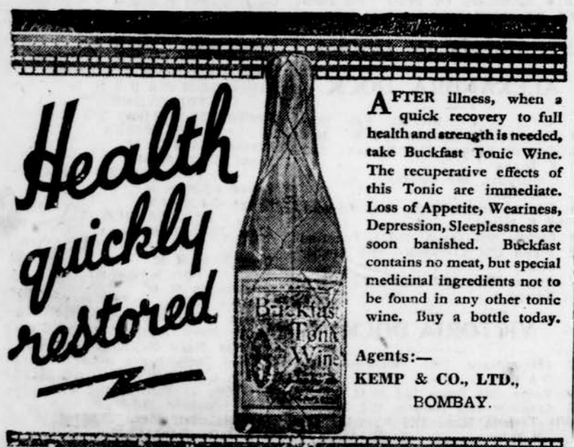
The National Labour Relations Act, signed by President Roosevelt on the 5th July 1935, is designed to protect workers in their right to join self-chosen unions without coercion or intimidation, and to obtain for these unions recognition from the employers. For those of us accustomed to think of America as a highly industrial country, it may come as a shock to learn that trade union conditions there before 1935 were not dissimilar to those in our own country. Whatever collective bargaining, based on unionism, existed prior to 1935, was confined to the highly skilled crafts, that is to say, to a very small fraction of America's working population. The unskilled workers there were largely unorganised, and one of the reasons therefore was certainly the pressure exerted by American anti-union employers. The movement towards industrial trusts and combines further strengthened the employers; a handful of them controlled so large a share of the labour market that they had no fear of competition. They, therefore, proceeded to wipe out union organisation even in the skilled crafts, and also succeeded in preventing unionism from getting a foothold in the new mass-production industries. When Roosevelt launched his world-famous New Deal programme, unionism was thus almost moribund in the States. The President realised that unless higher standards of living could be enforced. his scheme had no chance of success. Pressure for higher standards was obviously labour's task. Labour organisations had therefore to be strengthened and encouraged, and it was for this purpose that Section 7 (a) was incorporated in the National Industrial Recovery Act. To implement this section, the National Labour Board was set up in August 1933 to make collective bargaining effective and to enable the worker to join whatever union he liked without coercion or intimidation from the employer. Needless to say, these steps of the President evoked vigorous condemnation from the employers. and the N. I. R. A. was declared unconstitutional in May, 1935. It was in order to salvage its provisions regarding trade unions that the National Labour Relations Act (Wagner Act) was passed in July 1935. The employers contended that this Act also was "ultra vires". But, on the 12th of April 1937, the Supreme Court declared the Act valid, and since then the National Labour Board has gone from strength to strength. It is now made clear that the logical function of a trade union is to represent its members in collective bargaining with their employer; and this postulates both that the employer should accord recognition to the union and that he should not, by coercion or victimisation, prevent a worker from joining any union he chooses. According to a writer in a recent number of the Economic Journal, the National Labour Relations Board is doing its job well, and by protecting labourers' right to organisation, it is helping labour to build up strong and well-functioning unions.

The Madras Bill And Other Measures

In India, non-official initiative has been responsible for some halting and tentative efforts in the same direction. A private bill introduced in the Madras Legislature by Mr. G. Krishnamurti, M.L.A., sought to compel employers to give official recognition to unions. Mr. Rajaram Shastri, M.L.A., introduced a similar Bill in the U. P. Assembly last summer. Another private bill with the same object is now pending before the Central Legislature, but it is not likely that Prof. N. G. Ranga's bill will be able to go through all its stages in the life-time of the present Legislative Assembly. The recently-enacted Bombay measure, dealing with conciliation and arbitration, provides for several categories of unions, but on account of the fierce opposition this Act has provoked, the Bombay lead is also not likely to be followed up.

The I. L. O's Views

The example of America has already been cited in support of the case for adoption of a liberal policy in the matter of recognition of unions. But this is not all; the case for recognition is receiving support also from powerful international trends which, despite opposition, mainly from employers in Fascist countries, are working towards a general acceptance of the principle of freedom of association. The famous Preamble to the I. L. O's Charter categorically states that the recognition of the principle of freedom of association is one of the measures required to improve the conditions of workers and secure industrial peace. No Convention was adopted on this subject, since it was considered that the acceptance of this principle was one of the basic conditions of workers' participation in the I. L. O. It was soon found that the mere statement of the right was not enough, especially in view of new ideologies finding approval in some countries. The I. L. O., therefore, undertook a comprehensive study of trade union rights throughout the world (see "Freedom of Association" in five volumes published by the I. L. O. in 1927), and placed the question on the agenda of the International Labour Conference that year. Political influence, principally from Fascist Italy, frustrated the attempt to adopt a Convention on the subject, the study of which, however, was continued in the I. L. O's Committee on Freedom of Association. On the motion of the U. S. A. Government Delegate on the Governing Body of the I. L. O. in 1937, the matter has been taken up again, and is likely soon to figure on the agenda of the I. L. Conference.



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(Special To "Chronicle.")

NEW YORK, Feb 14.

Wallace suggests changes not become applicable 1939 but 1940 majority in trade oppose loan during 1939 also drastic acreage curtailment but approve subsidy to farmers two cents pound on all sales. No definite decision expected near future. Smith Bill postpones issue until postponement does not solve problem. Improvement cotton picked gives hope of American growers regaining lost markets.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb ...

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	95/15
4 per cent 1960/70	110/8
5 per cent 1945/55	14/10
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	1.5/4
Bank of Hindusthan	29
Bank of India	144
Central Bank	32/14
Imperial Bank F P	1520
Imperial Bank P P	369/6
Indian Overseas Bank	48
Reserve Bank	113/4
Union Bank	5/14
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	402/8
Ambica	281/14
Arun	220
Arvind	1290
Asok	205
Bharatkhand	2250
Bombay Dyeing	855
Buckingham and Carnatics	195
Calico	626/14
Central India	221/4
Century	227/8
Colaba	127/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	455
Gokak	134/6
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	223/2
Khatau Makanji	105
Kohinoor	254/6
Laxmi Cotton	487/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	100/10
Morarji	121/14
Mysoore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	213/12
Raipur	725
Rajnagar	190
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	70
Sholapur	3225
Simplex	72/8
Swadeshi	206/14
Vishnu	1187/8
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1367/8
Tata Hydro Ord	145
Tata Power Ord	1237/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	129/6
Ajmer Electrics	12/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	145
Bombay Tram	120
Surat Electrics	182/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	312/8
Associated Cements	114
Belapur	166/4
Bombay Burma New	149/6
Bombay Burma Old	426/14
Bombay Steam	212/8
Bombay Telephone	79
Br B Petrol	3/9
Burma Corporation	5/15
Dalmia Cement	9/8
Indian Bleaching	120/10
Industrial Investment Tr	42
Indian Radio Ord	380
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	310/6
Indian Iron	28/8
Mysore Sugar	28
Port Canning	68
Premier Construction	61/4
Rohtas Industries	25/8
Scindia Steam	17/14
Shivrajpur	39/8
Tata Oil	40
Tata Steel Ordy	240/8
Tata Steel Defd	1040
JUTES	
Birla Jute	17/5
Howrah	57/8
Hukumchand	7/3
Kamarhatty	528
Kanknarrah	402
Lawrence	380
Reliance	65

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 10th day of February, 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	10,77,15,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	183,95,95,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	10,63,74,000
Total Notes issued	205,36,84,000
Total Liabilities	205,36,84,000

ASSETS—	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A.	103,91,62,000
B. Rupee Coin	69,15,21,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,30,01,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	205,36,84,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 50.6 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 10th February, 1939.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits.—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	5,73,07,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,53,73,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	3,76,52,000
(b) Banks	12,56,26,000
(c) Others	90,53,000
Bills Payable	12,30,000
Other Liabilities	59,35,000
Rupees	36,21,76,000

ASSETS—	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	10,75,95,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,20,000
Rupee Coin	4,01,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,22,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	6,23,15,000
Balances held abroad*	6,71,59,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	5,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	14,00,000
Investments	6,70,46,000
Other Assets	57,18,000
Rupees	36,21,76,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

FRANCE'S CONTRIBUTION TO CIVILISATION

P. R. Bharucha's Lecture At Sir J. Mody Hall

A public lecture on "Contribution of France to Civilization" was delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan Prakash Mandali, in the Sir Jivanji Mody Memorial Hall, by Mr. Pheroze K. Bharucha on Wednesday evening when Prof. N. A. Thoothi presided.

The lecturer observed that France had contributed immensely to the civilization of the world. They built up their social organisation through centuries of patient endeavour and infinite courage, keeping in forefront the ideals which they considered essential for the furtherance of human welfare. In the darkest hours of their history their courage did not fail them in maintaining what they deeply cherished. They stood for individual liberty as the basis for social organisation.

The French people not only taught a lesson in patient endeavour to the rest of the world, but also by the tact, reverence, intellectual honesty and frank disposition, won the confidence and respect of the civilized nations.

Continuing the speaker said that the French people by their high imagination and immense power of analytic observation had left an indelible impress upon every walk of human knowledge, such as art, literature and science.

The French people were peace-loving. They believed in the power of the pen over that of the sword. The democratic powers of the world should not allow Germany to destroy France, which was the home of high ideals and democracy.

The lecturer held that the French had conservative leanings. They guarded zealously their social and political heritage of the past. Nevertheless they were possessed by a strong desire to progress with the advance of time.

The French Women, the speaker said, stood on equal footing with men in political and social life, enjoying same rights and privileges as men. They mainly devoted themselves to fine arts and contributed greatly towards enlivening the life of the nation.

LONDON.—The programme of the visit of President of the French Republic and Madame Lebrun to Britain has been issued. They will arrive at Victoria Station on March 21 and will be met by Their Majesties. They will drive in state to Buckingham Palace and then visit Queen Mary. —Reuter.

A HERMIT'S MESSAGE

Dear Readers,

The unparalleled secret and select prescription which we are offering you to-day, was graciously bestowed upon us by a famous MAHATMA SANNIASI (Hermit) in recognition of our services to mankind.

Its very first doze produces fresh, rich and racing blood. In 21 days eyes will sparkle and cheeks become like rosy apples. In 40 days it will secure complete victory over the loss of manhood. however disappointing the case may be.

Spermatorrhoea, diabetes, piles, cold, cough, asthma. back-ache, enlargement of spleen, gout, chronic diarrhoea and the diseases of women like leucorrhoea, barrenness are banished for ever.

This is not a new prescription. It is already written in ancient Ayurvedic books. But owing to lack of proper research it remained neglected.

Regarding this treasure of ancient sages, Pandit Thakur Dass Ji Sharma writes: "Swami Ratnagiri Sanniasi of Kallat mountains had given five or six doses of this excellent medicine to an old man, who due to ignorance took the whole lot at a time. **He had its reactions.**"

Pandit Bal Krishen Sharma, the famous Vaid of Bhopal writes: "I have administered this medicine approximately to 200 persons. In every case it proved more efficacious than my expectations."

Dr. Rameshwar Dyal of Gotana writes in his book "ANOBHUT MALA": "I have cured hundreds of patients with it."

The following is the prescription:—

Shudh (purest) steel powder tolas 20. White Arsenic 1 tola, Camphor 1 1|2 masha Pulvarise in Gheekuar Juice with mortar and pestle for 24 hours. Then put it over the fire of 5 seers UPLAS. Second time one tola Hartal. 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Third time 1 tola pure Mercury, 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Fourth time 1 tola Sulphur, 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Likewise put over fire 20 times and each time pulvarise in Gheekuar Juice for 24 hours. Next put the whole medicine in an earthenware and bury it in a cattleshed.

After 40 days, unearth the medicine, make finest powder with mortar and pestle. This is "Amrit Yog Shakti Bhandar," make it yourself and use it.

Directions for use:——

Mix in butter or cream equal in weight to 4 grains of rice in morning and same quantity in evening to be taken two hours after meals. It can be used in any season. Abstain from chillies, sour things and anything prepared in oil.

Dear Readers,

I am the son of a banker. I have no need to make money in zig-zag ways. I feel grieved at heart when I find hopeless sufferers being enticed by advertisers who offer the prescription in questionable forms.

I HAVE FULLY RESOLVED TO LIGHTEN THE BURDENS OF HUMANITY AND TO DESTROY THIS EVIL ROOT AND BRANCH.

In order to accomplish this, I have formed a combined board of very learned and experienced Hakims and Vaids who strictly and minutely supervise its preparation at every stage.

If you feel any difficulty to have it prepared under the supervision of a Hakim or Vaid you can easily get the same marvellous medicine from us at actual cost, viz., Rs. 5-8 for 80 doses sufficient for 40 days. Lesser quantity cannot be supplied.

IT IS SO LIFE GIVING, SO REJUVENATING, SO RICH AND SO SURE THAT YOU WILL BE AMAZED AT THE RESULTS.

ONCE USED—ALWAYS RECOMMENDED.

Note:—Rs. 1,000 as reward will be paid to anyone proving that the medicine is not made as described.

L. MILKHI RAM BRIJ NA TH JAIN BUDHLADA
No. 102, (District Hissar). PUNJAB.

JUST BEFORE RETIRING
Be sure you have a cup of Bovril just before retiring at night. Millions of people do this all over the World.
It assists the processes of Nature in restoring bodily energy and induces sleep. That is why Doctors in every part of the World have recommended Bovril for close on 50 years.
BOVRIL
LAST THING AT NIGHT DRINK
BOVRIL

Bombay Municipal Act Amendment

The statement of objects and reasons of a Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 says:—

Section 16 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, provides that a person shall be disqualified for being elected or appointed and for being a councillor if he has been sentenced to imprisonment or whipping for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to transportation, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed. The section does not make any distinction between an offence which involves moral turpitude and one which does not and treats persons convicted of offences falling under either of these categories on the same footing. The Bill is intended to remove this anomaly, and the proposed amendment is on the lines of the provision in the Calcutta Municipal Act in this behalf.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS DOWN

Further Fall In Broach Cotton

BRISK RALLY IN JUTE

BOMBAY: FEB. 15.

NEW YORK COTTON

Discouraging foreign cables were responsible for depressed feeling in cotton to-day. The uncertainty regarding implications of Smith Bill further checked the enthusiasm.

BROACH COTTON

Broach showed considerable easiness to-day. The price was further lowered in sympathy with weak New York advices.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

After the early hesitation markets developed better tendency. Home Industrials were firmer.

Gilt-Edgeds and Indian Loans ruled quiet but firm. Foreign Bonds showed rallying disposition.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, Feb. 15.	
Previous closing	7.79
To-day's opening	7.72
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	7.70
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Feb. 15.	
Previous closing	4.72
To-day's opening	4.72
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	4.72
Difference	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 148-8
July August	Rs. 149-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 15.

The New York cotton was depressed by discouraging foreign cables and the uncertainty surrounding full implications of Smith Bill further restricted enterprise with the resultant was narrow trading.

The trading in July commenced at 7.72 i.e. seven points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling with some liquidation, after which the selling subsided with quieter tone.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The local market opened weak tonight. Broach opened at Rs. 148-14 and then the price was quoted at Rs. 149. Later, the market showed further weakness, Broach being quoted at Rs. 148-8. The closing quotation was Rs. 148-14.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 15.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.43/8.42) 8.37/8.37
May (8.08/8.07) 8.01/8.01
July (7.78/7.78) 7.72/7.71

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

American March (4.72) 4.70
American May (4.68) 4.65
Egyptian March (6.54) 6.50
Egyptian May (6.62) 6.63

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Feb. 15.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop February March (£22 11/16 paid and value) £23 1/2 paid and buyers.
Dunlop February (£28 1/2) £28 1/2
Lightning February (£26 1/4) £26 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/8 value) 8 paid and buyers
Forward April June (7 15/16 paid and value) 8 1/16 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay February March (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£214 buyers £214 1/4 sellers. Steady) £212 3/4 buyers £213 sellers. Easier.
Lead (£14 3/16 buyers £14 1/4 sellers. Quiet) £14 3/16 buyers £14 1/4 sellers. Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/2 to £48) £46 1/2 to £47 1/2
Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

The market closed with March being quoted at 53 1/4d.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb. 15.

Previous closing	4.68 13/16
To-day's opening	4.68 3/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 15.

Previous closing	4.68.78
To-day's opening	4.68.81
To-day's closing	4.68.59

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb. 15.

Previous closing	177.01
To-day's opening	177.00
To-day's closing	177.00

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 15.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.81 and then eased slightly to 4.68.78 with subsequent changes being insignificant.

Franc opened at 177.01 and continued steady with little variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.221) 13.223
New York on Bombay (35.04) 35.04
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/8) 87 1/8
London on Milan (88.03 88.09
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/16 nominal) 0-8 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-3 1/2) £7-8-4
Silver (20 3/8d) 20 7/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators bought and sold. Small business market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 15.

Spot	(20 3/8d) 20 7/16d+1/16
Forward	(19 7/8d) 19 7/8d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 15.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-3 1/2) £7-8-4

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Silver ready	52	11	0
Silver Fagan	52	8	0
Silver Chaitar	52	5	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	0	0
Gold Fagan	37	0	9
Gold Chaitar	37	1	3
Sovereign	23	11	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with New Mar. quoting at 52 1/4d. The market early exhibited better sentiment owing to encouraging overseas cables but subsequently prices weakened on outside selling.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb. 15.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.67 3/4. The market was fairly active on scattered outside enquiry influenced by steadier stocks with the rate rising to 0.68.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 15.

General Motors (dol 48 1/4) dol 47 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 3/4) dol 28 3/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 58 3/8) dol 58 1/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 115 3/4

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 15.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 95-14-6 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb. 15.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £87 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, February 6, £88 1/4
Tuesday, February 7, £88
Wednesday, February 8, £88
Thursday, February 9, £88
Friday February 10, £87 3/4
Monday, February 13, £87 5/8
Tuesday February 14, £87 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 15.

4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£95 3/4) £95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£87 1/2) £87 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£100) £100
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£113) £113
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105) £105
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107) £107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£99) £99

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£108) £108

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£69 7/8) £69 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£97 7/8) £97 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 1/8) £104 1/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£108) £107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 3/8) £97 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 5/8) £107 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 15.

The London Stock Exchange was quietly steady with not much doing.

Giltedged securities were quiet. Three and half per cent was quoted at £87 1/2 i.e. unchanged from the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-7 1/2) 16-3
Motors and Spencers Ordinary (56-1 1/2) 56-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/8
Elec Music Industry (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (25-9) 25-9
Imperial Chemical (31-3) 31-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-0) 61-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (24) 24
Unilever Ordinary (33-7 1/2) 33-7 1/2
Ford Motors (16-6) 16-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£40) £40
British American Tobacco Ordinary (94-4 1/2) 94-4 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (131-10 1/2) 132-6
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Distillers (89-9) 90-0
Bredfords Dyes (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2
British Celanese (3-3) 4-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (33-9) 33-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (25) 25-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-4 1/2) 22-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 54 5/8) dol 54 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 42-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-3) 16-3
Donaro Tea (35-0) 35-0
Empire of India (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 3/4) £11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-0) 27-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (35-0) 35-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (8-6) 8-6
Rio Tintos (£13 1/2) £13 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (53-9) 52-6
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 3/4) £15 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (70-7 1/2) 71-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (85-0) 85-0
Sub Nigel (£11 1/2) £11 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (89-4 1/2) 89-4 1/2
Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Shell Transport (81-10 1/2) 81-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£35 1/8) £35 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£23 1/4) £25
London Midland and Ordinary (£11 1/8) £11 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
Southern Def (£11 3/8) £11 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£70) £70 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Industrials Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

On the Stock Exchange, improving demand for home industrials was the main feature in otherwise quiet markets, in which Giltedged securities failed to maintain the mid-day rally. Kaffirs were weaker on small but persistent Cape sales.

Among commodities. Jute rallied briskly in sympathy with Calcutta. Otherwise the market was featureless.

On Foreign Exchange market sterling eased slightly in terms of dollars following Sir John Simon's announcement of increased defence borrowing powers but the control easily arrested the fall.

Wall Street opened dull.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Steadier Feeling In Jutes

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

Jutes opened steady but during the middle of and day slightly easier feeling was noticed amongst speculative issues, but steadier feeling was again noticed towards the close. Coals revealed no fresh features. Teas were dull

Miscellaneous:—Speculative issues opened steady but closed a little bit easier while other industrials showed not much alternations.

Government securities kept quiet.

The closing quotations are:

Government Securities two and three quarter per cent loan 1948/52 99/2, three and half per cent Government paper 95/11, five per cent loan 1945/55 114/6 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1512, Reserve 112/8.

Cottons:—Basanti pref 108, New Victoria pref 3/14.

Coals:—Amalgamated 24/6 ct, dol 8 £4/6, Burrakur pref 139/8, Bengal Giridih 3, Burra Dhemo 3/6, Khas Kajora pref 9/12, Pench Valley 32/6, Talcher 1/3.

Jutes:—Adamjee ord 12/10, Agarpara 18/6 small lot, Alliance pref 111, Anglo-India 353 small lot, Auckland 190 small lot, Bally 209/8, Barnagore 162/8, Caledonian 380, Clive 28/12, Delta pref 123, Empire 28, Gaurepore pref 133/8, Howrah 58/4, Hukumchand 7/4, India 321, Kamarhatty 537, Kelvin 490 small lot, Lansdowne 175, National 24, Nuddea 46/12, Orient 190, Presidency 4/3, Reliance 64/8, Standard pref 126/8, Waverley pref 26/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 6 c div. Consolidated tin 6/3, Indian copper 2/1, Dalmia cement defd 3/2, Ditto ord 9/9 small lot, Bengal chemical pref 17, Bengal telephone ord 17/6, Shahjahanpur elec 7/8, Hukumchand steel defd 2/2, Indian Galvanizing 19/12, Indian iron and steel 28/13, Steel corpn ord 11/5, Ditto pref 94/8, Associated Hotels pref 76, Birds investment pref 99 small lot, British Ceylon corpn 6/12 c. div. B. I. corpn pref 154, Calcutta safe deposit 10, small odd lot, Calcutta silk ord 9/12, Ditto pref 102, Dunlop rubber second pref 102/8, Steuart and Co. As 4, Humayan property defd 1/5, Amalgamated Malay dol 1.55cts ct. Assam Saws As. 13, Borooah timber 10, (10/1) India General Navgn. ord 97 small lots, Raza sugar 11/10, Shree Sitaram 11/2 Rydak 52/4.—A. P.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 14th February 1939. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,74,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-5-9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-6 allotted approximately 57 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. One Crore, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 2-10-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 21st February 1939. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 24th February 1939. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended '0th February 1939, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,33,75,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediates will be sold from 15th February to 20th February 1939 at Rs. 99-5-9 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government thiuk it necessary).

Three months' intermediates sold from 8th to 13th February 1939 amounted to Rs 99,50,000.

Menaka And Classical Dance Of India

(Continued from Page 6).

within the set limits of classical technique. Movement follows movement, gesture, follows gesture strophe follows strophe bound by a theme and a motive. Those who have the pleasure of watching the sauve grace and sensitiveness of their movements will gain an increased respect for a by-gone age of Indian culture.

Triumphal European Tour

In 1934 Menaka toured the whole of India and the Far East and after she had gained the enthusiastic approval of her country she took her ballet to Europe. The Ballet represented India at the last International Dance Olympiad held in Berlin in connection with the Olympic Games. Sixteen other nations competed and the Menaka Ballet by winning three Honours Prizes, won the First place for India. Then the Ballet toured the continent and gave over 750 performances in two years. Since their return they have toured India and have secured an abiding place in the heart of the Indian people.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from page 7.)

ment measures to secure the collection of the excise duty. resolution.

REAL ISSUE

Mr B. J. Desai declared that the real question was whether the protective duty did India any real good. The only result according to him was that it benefited a foreign capitalist and what was imported became something produced within the country by the same body of foreign capitalist.

Dealing with Mr. Boyle's argument about the wretched quality of the match produced in cottage industries, Mr. Desai pointed out that if it was really so wretched as Mr. Boyle made it out to be, then it would not be able to stand the competition that it had to face. Therefore. he felt that there was a tinge of suspicion about the reasons. which actuated Mr. Boyle to feel rather bothered about the question.

INDIAN v. FOREIGNER

Mr. Boyle had also laid some emphasis on what the commission agent and the retailer would collar, leaving very little for the person who was intended to be benefited by the resolution. He would. however, remind Mr. Boyle that in the first place the few annas to which Mr. Boyle had referred slightingly was of great value to the people of this country.

Seconcly he would rather that Messrs. Kasturbhai or Ambalal kept the money than John or Smith should carry it out of the country. It was entirely a question of the Indian against an outsider and he for one would prefer the profits going to a middleman. who was an Indian.

As for the argument that differentiation between the cottage industry and the factory was a new principle, he would suggest it was time that a beginning was made, because the need for revising the economy of Indian life has begun to be recognised.

Turning to the argument about the loss of revenue Mr. Desai declared, he would welcome the day on which every match in the country was produced in a cottage, even if it was accompanied by the loss of revenue envisaged by Mr. Lloyd.

GRIGG'S BOGEY

Sir James Grigg said: The Leader of the Opposition wanted protection; but he did not like to face the inevitable result of protection. Or was it that he wanted to superimpose on the policy of protection another policy by which no non-Indian should be allowed to carry on any industries in this country?

Mr. Aney: An ideal state of things. (Cheers and laughter).

Referring to the resolution Sir James made it clear that nobody in the Government of India was against the objective of fostering cottage industries. It was a question of revenue and unfortunately the existing Government, even though it was under sentence of death (laughter) could not be so light-hearted about it.

Sir Alan Lloyd had given the figure of loss of revenue likely to follow. (Voices: Have a cut in salaries).

The whole question boiled down to this that the members opposite wanted one crore out of the revenues to be spent in subsidising one particular cottage industry, never mind where the money came from. If they were going to spend a crore on each of the cottage industries in India, then they were assuming an unlimited taxable capacity.

WANTED TRIPLE PROTECTION

INDIA NEEDED A THREE-FOLD PROTECTION; PROTECTION FOR INDIAN INDUSTRY FROM FOREIGN INDUSTRY IN GENERAL; PROTECTION FROM THE FOREIGN INDUSTRY ESTABLISHED IN INDIA; THEN PROTECTION FROM BOTH FOR THE COTTAGE INDUSTRY.

The resolution was pressed to a division and passed by 60 votes to 42.

INDIAN WOMEN'S DISABILITIES

The Assembly took up Mr. Jinaraja Hedge's resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to examine and report on the present position of women under the existing laws with special reference to rights of maintenance, inheritance, succession marital rights, etc.

Sir N. N. Sircar opposing the resolution declared that it was so impractical and imposed such a duty on the unfortunate Committee that he would have advised the Leader of the Opposition to put his foot down and not allow the resolution to be moved

Proceeding Sir N. N. Sircar expressed grave doubts as to whether the committee contemplated would be able to submit one report. He felt that there would be as many reports as there were members.

Maulana Zafar Ali while sympathising with the mover of the of the resolution as far as the position of Hindu women were concerned strenuously declared that Muslim law did not need any reform.

Babu Baijnath Bajoria claiming to be a true Hindu denied the charge that Hindu society, which considered women as "goddess of the home," treated women as chattels.

Discussions had not concluded when the Assembly adjourned to tomorrow, when the general discussion on the Railway Budget will start.—A. P.

BAN ON BOSE'S BOOK LIFTED

NEW DELHI: Feb. 14.

Replying to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, the Home Member stated in the Central Assembly to-day that Government had decided to cancel the notification banning Mr. Subhas Bose's book. The United Provinces Government had made representation on the subject.

Replying to another question the Home Member said that Government were not prepared to change the inscription on the Mutiny Memorial, which formed the subject-matter of an adjournment motion in the House on grounds that Government could not falsify history.

The same member stated that Chandra Gupta Vidyalankar had been externed out of the Province of Delhi since his conduct and public utterances were likely to cause further communal rioting.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb. 15

O S K s.s. Ryuun Maru of 4052 reg tons Capt K Koga arrived from Karachi with Chrome ore and iron scrap cargo

N Y K s.s. British Monarch of 2532 reg tons Capt J F Scott arrived from Karachi with cargo of cotton

B I S N s.s. Bandra of 1893 reg tons Capt H D Clark arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports Karachi and Kathiawar Ports with passengers and general cargo

P and O s.s. Alipore of 3241 reg tons Capt E Lee arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo

SAILED

N Y K s.s. Hakodate Maru of 3226 reg tons Capt T Somoya sailed for Kobe via Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Barpeta of 1892 reg tons Capt J L Durkee sailed for Basra via Persian Gulf Ports Karachi and Kathiawar Ports with passengers and local cargo

L Triestino s.s. Cortellazzo of 3061 reg tons Capt L Mancusi sailed for Kobe via Colombo and Singapore with passengers and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Karanjia of 4646 reg tons Capt J D Eadie sailed for Durban via Marmagoa and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo

L Triestino s.s. Caffaro of 3908 reg tons Capt G Lovignino sailed for Genoa Trieste and Marseilles with passengers local and same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 15-2-39.

S S Cilicia (Anch Line) for Kathiawar Ports Karachi Europe and American Ports

S S Kronabarg (R Bros) for Port Said for orders.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb. 15.

1 Karanja 4648 Durban 15-2 M M
3 City of Benares 6712 Karachi 18-2 K Nixon
5 Cortellazzo 3061 Colombo 15-2 L Triestino
6 City of Christchurch 3753 Karachi 16-2 K Nixon.
8 Caffaro 3908 Trieste 16-2 L Triestino
12 Elysia 4211 Liverpool 19-2 Anchor Line
17 Ryuun Maru 4051 Japan 17-2 O S K Kaisya

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Tokyo Maru 3864 Karachi 15-2 O S K
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 16-2 M M
7 Cranfield 3213 Karachi 16-2 M M
10/11 Toyama Maru 4386 Karachi 17-2 N Y K

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Pasha 3196 Tutocorin 18-2 T Morrison
L Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship
N/C Jalamohan 3146 Calcutta 16-2 Scindia S N
Q Jalaputra 3113 N F N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 9-3-39 P and O S N
Dalgoma 15-2-39 M M
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 17-2-39 Anchor Line
Clan Skene 18-2-39 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Gaasterkerk 19-2-39 L Edwards
Falkenfels 27-2-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tenerifa 16-2-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Hoegh Merchant 15-2-39 Volkart Bros
Pres. Polk 9-3-39 F F Campbell
City of Evansville 22-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 23-2-39 F F Campbell
Ward 8-3-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 9-3-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 17-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 28-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Kanto Maru 20-3-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino
Rajputana 17-2-39 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Bankura 23-2-39 M M
Varsova 18-2-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Garmula 23-2-39 M M
Kenya 4-3-39 M M
Tairea 18-2-39 M M

FROM JTDDAH

Islami 17-2-39 T Morrison

FROM CALCUTTA

Orna 26-2-39 M M
Goalpara 21-2-39 M M
Garbeta 19-2-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Quiola 20-2-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 23-2-39 M M
Toyama Maru 23-2-39 N Y K
Lindenfels 18-2-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Cathay 4-3-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 11-3-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 28-2-39 Anchor Line
City of Benares 6-3-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Lindenfels N F L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 25-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 11-3-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Caffaro 15-2-39 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino
Ryuun Maru 17-2-39 O S Kaisha
Alipore 20-2-39 P and O S N
Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Somali 27-2-39 P and O S N
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
Bri Monarch 18-2-39 N Y K
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Toyama Maru 1-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
Lahore 11-3-39 P & O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bandra 22-2-39 M M
Vasna 16-2-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 1-3-39 M M
Kenya 15-3-39 M M

FOR MAURITIUS

Alavi 7-3-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-3-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 18-2-39 M M
City of Benares 18-2-39 K Nixon
Elysia 19-2-39 Anchor Line
Tokyo Maru 16-2-39 O S Kaisya
Toyama Maru 17-2-39 N Y K
City of Christchurch 16-2-39 K Nixon

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S City of Benares 13-2-39
S S Jalavihar 13-2-39
S S Hakodate Maru 13-2-39
S S Jalamohan 14-2-39
S S Cranfield 14-2-39
S S Tokyo Maru 15-2-39
S S Nurjehan 15-2-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, Feb. 15.

S S City of Christchurch for Antwerp: 50 bales hemp raw H Gopiram; 70 bales hemp raw G Hermukhrai; 55 bales raw cotton Suleman; 37 bales goat hair G Suchedina.

For Dunkerk: 185 bales raw cotton Suleman; 180 bales raw cotton K Poonja; 50 bales hemp raw K Tricamji

For Ghent: 43 bales raw cotton B Factories;

For Liverpool: 100 bales wool raw K. Esmail.

S S Elysia for Glasgow: 19 cases canvas shoes Lee and Muirhead; 138 bags myrabollam P Chhotalal; 640 bags linseed oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 3281 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 4434 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand.

For Manchester: 500 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons.

For Liverpool: 15 bales hemp raw K Tricamji; 130 bales wool raw C Lister; 4067 bags gr nut oilecake P Surchand

For Marseilles: 10 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

S S City of Beneras for Glasgow: 53 bales hemp raw H Gopiram; 50 bales hemp raw G Harmukraj.

For Liverpool: 650 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad; 627 bags gr nut oil cake Indo Foreign Commn Corptn.

S S Canton for Hongkong: 55 bales cotton grey yarn E S Abdulkyum; 70 bales cotton grey yarn David Sassoon; 51 bales cotton g m twist Bombay Import and Export Agency; 35 bales cotton g m twist H M Ghayanafar; 201 bales cotton grey yarn J Jeevan; 10 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji.

For Manila: 230 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji.

For Philadelphia: 110 bales wool raw C Lister.

IMPORTS

S S City of Christchurch Agent Killick Nixon from Liverpool: 533 dms. lubg oil; 180 loose pneumatic tyres; 180 cyl liquid chlorine; 3800 bags soda ash; 2100 bags bicarb soda; 225 dms petal caustic soda; 140 cartons accumulators; 68 bdls copper rods; 200 kegs lead ore; 128 cases choe and confy; 136 d/bags stearine; 123 cases stout; 420 bags boiler lagging; 47 loose lavatories 140 bdls finished cycle rims; 130 cases wine; 198 pkgs tiles; 112 pkgs pipe fillings; 212 bdls toilet soap; 174 loose c c cisterns; 42 pkgs dry aniline dye; 150 bales old news paper; 59 boxs automobile storage batteries; 51 bdls steel hoops; 365 pkgs broken tiles; 253 cases machinery; 115 cases whisky; 50 cases brake fluid; 48 bdls c i brackets; 51 cases safety cartridges; 60 bags light soda ash; 772 bdls g c steel sheets; 331 bdls black steel circles; 83 cases cigarettes; 280 cases soap powder; 60 cases cycles; 50 bales linoleum; 57 cases aluminium circles; 188 bdls iron condint; 65 cases spg machinery; 300 bdls steel sheet middles; 90 bags glue; 88 coils galvd m s wire; 200 bales unread news paper; 52 pkgs cnd herrings and fish and meat pastes; 75 d/bags bolts and nuts; 146 loose stl plates; 61 loose stl angles; 200 bdls stl sheet pieces; 198 cases cottons.

From Port Said: 200 bales cotton; 102 bags pistachio in shell.

S S Conte Biancamano Agent L Triestino from Naples: 200 cases silk yarn.

SMITH BILL DOMINATES COTTON MARKETS

A. A. A. ANNOUNCES ADJUSTMENT AND CONSERVATION PAYMENTS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BUYING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, February 15.

The Smith Bill dominated Cotton markets, nears being particularly cheerful under reports that the measure would delay sales of loan cotton to growers thereby cutting production until the end of the year. Other loan cotton probably will not be released before July 1940. New York Cotton interests' interpretation in loan releases may not be expected during the current crop year that is prior to 31st July 1939.

The A.A.A. has announced that 1939 price adjustment payment rates for the cotton will be 1.6 cents per lb. to be paid on normal yield of the allotted acreage. In addition to this payment co-operative farmers will also receive 2 cents. per lb. being the sail conservation payment announced in the autumn.

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

The New York Cotton Market opened steady on Tuesday and advanced on the Holiday rally in Liverpool and New Orleans markets and increased foreign and domestic trade buying especially nears but distants were less firm owing to uncertainty with regard to the availability of loan cotton. Consumption figures were slightly disappointing.

At the opening March delivery was quoted 7 points up at 8.42 and a further rise of one point was reached at 8.43 which was the highest level. Later on there was some selling and March declined to 8.39 which was the lowest level and prices again improved. The market closed at a net rise of 10 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 6 points at 9.01 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and closed at a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.66 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Market opened at a rise of 3 points with May 4.68. There was trade calling and local short covering of nears but outside enterprise was very meagre. There was local support. Trade calling met hedging of outside growths and March liquidation Smith's Bill aroused much dicsussion but did not affect the prices. The market closed at a net rise of 1 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 5.07d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton Market was fairly steady and Giza futures closed at a rise of 1 to 3 points. Uppers futures closed unchanged to 2 points up. The Alexandria Cotton Market was also steady and Sakels futures closed 2 points down to 8 points up while Ashmouni futures gained 3 to 10 points.

TRADE DEMAND.

"The sharp rally which followed the fixing of minimum price limits and the enforcing of margin deposits against short sales was partly lost afterwards on renewed hedge selling and liquidations precipitated by the weakness at Liverpool and reports that the Rome conversations were likely to lead to no material improvement in the international outlook. Prices were then pegged again at slightly higher limits than before, and for the ensuing two sessions at which they remained in force the market was virtually deadlocked, contracts which were offered freely of the fixed limits finding no buyers.

On Monday, when the market was freed again, the large accumulation of selling orders against fixations was supplemented by heavy liquidations and caused a steep decline; this was extended sharply on Tuesday under further pressure from the same sources, prices falling below the limits first imposed. Active trade buying then developed, however, both Giza 7 and Uppers being supported by substantial orders, while spot demand also broadened materially, and in spite of further heavy selling the market afterwards made a good recovery.

SPOT OFFTAKE.

Quieter conditions have since prevailed in futures, but the improvement in the spot offtake has been sustained and there is a better feeling generally. The opinion is gaining ground that the parties now reached with American are likely to bring a further revival in export trade unless official interference in the market again diverts spinners' attention elsewhere.

A good deal of new business has been arranged this week with the Continent in Ashmouni, for which there has also been a distinctly better inquiry from Lancashire. Giza 7 is attracting orders from the Continent, but Lancashire is still practically out of the market for this variety. Japan is a small buyer of Ashmouni. Some trade is passing in Maarad and low-grade Sakel.

The Spot turnover is now averaging 3,000 bales daily. Ashmouni accounts for 40 per cent. of the sales, but Giza 7 and other long staples are in quite good demand, and inquiry for Zagora has broadened somewhat."—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (10 a.m.)	8.43+08
New York March lowest (12-10 p.m.)	8.39+04
Liverpool May highest	4.69+04
Liverpool May lowest	4.67+02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Long liquidation nears and long transferring to distants. Trade buying nears with hedge selling distants.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'Growers have option by voluntary reduction acreage repossess loan cotton at three cents per pound.' Referring our cables yesterday Smith Bill now delays release until after July first 1940. Advise placing buying limits for May and distant fifteen points below market purpose taking 25/30 points profit.'

'Principal feature fixing on buyers call buying near months. Release loan cotton in the near future thought improbable. Legislative outlook is uncertain.'

'Favour sales new crops and expect premiums old crops widen further.'

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 14

March	8.41+06
May	8.08+10
July	7.79+08
October	7.41+04
December	7.42+04
January	7.45+05
Middling Spot	9.01+06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb 14

March	8.55—01
May	8.19—01
July	7.90—01
Middling Spot	8.66

NEW YORK

New York, Feb 14

11-00 A.M. RANGES—

March	8.40/8.40
May	8.06/8.06
July	7.76/7.76

NOON CALL—

March	8.40
May	8.05
July	7.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Feb 14

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	17,000* bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	9,000* bales
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000* bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	5,000* bales

*Figures for two days.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 14

February	4.72+03
March	4.72+03
April	4.69+02
May	4.67+02
June	4.62+02
July	4.57+02
August	4.54+02
September	4.50+02
October	4.46+01
November	4.47+02
December	4.48+01
January	4.49+02
February	4.50+02
Middling Spot	5.07+06

10-12 a.m. quotations

March	4.73
May	4.68

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 14

T T London on:—

New York	4.68.78
Paris	177.01
Berlin	11.68 1/4
Madrid	100.00 nom
Montreal	4.70 13/16
Amsterdam	8.73 7/8
Brussels	27.80 1/2
Milan	89.09
Berne	20.65 1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Feb 14

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality

Sellers 5 1/8

LONDON SPELTER

London, Feb 14

Spelter Hard (Indian brand)

f o b 11 1/2 to 13

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb 14

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb

Sellers 8

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb 14

Linseed oil naked London per cwt

Feb sellers 24

Linseed oil naked London per cwt

May Aug sellers 23/10 1/2

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach April May New York May Rs. 40 3/4

Broach April May Liverpool May Rs. 52 1/4

Broach July August New York July Rs. 33 1/2

Broach July August Liverpool July Rs. 46 3/4

New York Liverpool March 81 May 105 July 115 October 133 December 133

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb 14

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Feb sellers	£10-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Feb sellers	12-16-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Feb paid	13-1-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. Feb March sellers	11-15-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Feb Mar sellers	10-12-6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb 14

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Feb Mar sellers	21/3
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian Feb sellers	23/6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 15

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 151/8 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 150/8 and declined to Rs. 149/12 on general selling. It will be seen that stocks in the local market are increasing and short sales are also increasing which have depressing effect on prices. It is true that prices are low and export demand is fairly satisfactory. Speculative sales mostly of a straddle nature are doing more harm to cotton prices and in turn to cotton growers.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point and in the local market Broach A/M. delivery after declining to Rs. 149/8 improved to Rs. 149/12 on scattered covering and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—				
Broach A/M	Rs.	148	12	0
Broach J/A		150	0	0
Fine M G—				
Oomra March		136	12	0
Oomra May		137	2	0
F G M G—				
Bengal March		113	8	0
Bengal May		114	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb. 15.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	124	121	118	115	
Punjab	...	124	121	118	115	
Rajputana	...	126	123	120	117	
Oomra No. 3	147	144	141	138	...	
C. P. No. 1	162	159	156	153	...	
C. P. No. 2	153	150	147	144	...	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Bengal Superfine	121/22
Bengal Fine	118/19
Bengal F.G.	115/16
C. P. 1	154/58
C. P. 2	148/49
Arvi	149/50
Amraoti	138/39
Ellichpur	143/44
Berar	139/40
Malkapur	134/36
Khandesh	123/28
Jalna/Sailu	132/34
Burwah/Sanavad	136/37
Khandwa	136/37
Mathia F.G.	108/13
Broach	153/55
Punjab 4 F.	170/75
Punjab 289F.	198/202
Sindh N.T.	185/92
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	193/94

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Feb. 15.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		31,383	25,390
Central India	2,462	169,824	17,943
Barsi and Nagar	660	47,209	77,123
Hyderabad-Gaorani	56	4,138	25,179
Berar	1,186	103,053	156,723
Central Provinces	136	25,921	31,888
Total Oomras	4,500	381,528	334,246
Dholera	311	100,542	23,697
N.-W. Provinces		1,794	2,085
Rajputana	706	39,015	4,636
Sind-Punjab	2,951	239,703	341,882
Broach	1,980	39,966	1,849
Coompta and Dharwar	1	14,000	9,611
Westerns-Northerns	208	18,755	3,620
Cocoanada		6	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,540	908
American		2,196	98,194
Egyptian, African and Sudan	73	158,325	191,758
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	1,170
Total	10,727	998,377	1,013,708
Arrived by road to 9th Feb. 39		205,702	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 9th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,988	123,252	116,547
Japan and China	10,354	495,187	238,434
Coast Ports	4	17,864	33,664
Up-country by Rail		128,315	170,414
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		7,800	27,725
Total	12,346	772,338	581,784

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	137-38
Receipts to date 14-2-39	3335000	6725000
Receipts Yesterday 14-2-39	17000	16000
Exports to date 14-2-39	2455000	4238000
Stock at Ports 10-2-39	2714000	3204000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-2-39	3210000	2573000
Stock at Liverpool 10-2-39	2035000	1184000
Visible Supply 10-2-39	7112000	7598000
Quantity in sight 10-2-39	7770000	11448000
Quantity out of sight 10-2-39	6293000	6732000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb 14

GIZA NO. 1—	
Spot	7.02+4
March	6.55+1
May	6.64+3
GIZA NO. 2—	
March	6.78+1
May	6.88+2
July	6.93+1
October	6.97+1
November	6.97+1
January	6.97+2
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.90+3
March	5.77+2
May	5.83+2
July	5.87+1
October	5.77—0
November	5.77—0
January	5.79—0

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Feb 15

February	199.90—220

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 15

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £7-8-3 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 7 points up at 177.01. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 13/16. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 20 3/8d. for Spot while forward improved 1/8d. to 19 7/8. India bought forward and offerings were small. Later on the market was idle. New York silver prices were unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 0/8. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-12-0. London Bombay Spot parity is Rs. 53-10-6 and forward is Rs. 52-7-0. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Local operators are awaiting Central Budget and show no inclination to operate. Quotations were as under:

GOLD			
Ready	52	13	6
Fagan delivery	52	10	0
Fagan Tejimandi	0	2	3
Chaitra delivery	52	6	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	4	3
SILVER			
Ready	37	0	6
Fagan delivery	37	0	9
Fagan Tejimandi	0	8	0
Chaitra delivery	37	1	3
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	14	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 14

Spot	20 3/8
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 14

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-8-3 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Feb 14

Copper	£42 7 6
Lead	£14 6 3
Spelter	£13 16 3
Tin	£213 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb. 15.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	42-6-0
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-5-0
Electrolytic copper	£48-0-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-6-0

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb. 14.

March	£10-7-6.
April	£10-10-0.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	27	8	0
Highest	27	9	0
Lowest	27	8	0
Closing	27	9	0
Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	27	6	0
Highest	27	8	3
Lowest	27	5	0
Closing	27	8	3
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	28	7	0
Highest	28	9	3
Lowest	28	6	0
Closing	28	9	3
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	21	9	3
Highest	21	11	0
Lowest	21	9	0
Closing	21	10	6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

March	55 1/4d.
May	56 1/8d.
March New	52 1/8d.
May New	53 3/4d.
July New	55 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 14.

May	dol 0.67 7/8.
July	dol 0.68.
September	dol 0.68 3/4.

New York Sugar

New York, Feb. 14.

May	1.88.
July	1.91.
September	1.94.
November	1.98.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb 14

March sh 6 1 3/4d.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb 14

SAKELS—	
March	12.32—2
May	12.46+8
ASHMOUNI—	
February	9.84+10
April	9.97+7
June	10.02+6
October	9.83+3
GIZA—	
March	12.01+7
May	12.20+8
July	12.32+8
November	12.33+8
January	12.47

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Wheat	65,675 cwts.
Linseed	8,917 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	764 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,117 cwts.
Poppyseed	102 cwts.
Groundnuts	26,479 cwts.
Castorseed	3,934 cwts.
Rice	68,315 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,257 cwts.
Cottonseed	6,604 cwts.
Gram	1,574 cwts.
Joowar	484 cwts.
Maize	95 cwts.
Barley	3,356 cwts.
Bajree	995 cwts.
Indian Sugar	4,395 cwts.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 15

3 1/2	per cent G P Notes	96	1
2 3/4	per cent 1948/62 Loan	98	12
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan	100	12
3	per cent 1941 Bonds	101	12
3	per cent 1963/65	97	9
3 1/2	per cent 1947/55	104	10
4	per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107	8
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan	110	8
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan	117	10
5	per cent U P Bonds	98	
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan	101	2
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan	104	8
	TAX FREES		
5	per cent 1943/55	114	10
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111	8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore	124	
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES		
4	per cent 1972 B P T	109	4
4	per cent 1974 M Deb	108	8
5	per cent 1954 M Deb.	117	8
6	per cent M Deb 1954	129	
6	per cent K P T 1956	129	

Unchanged. Quiet

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 15

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T U D 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying T T.1/5 31/32 Ready

Bank's buying U D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 1/32 to May

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/8

Bank's buying T T 284

Bank' sbuying D D 283 1/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,305

Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 7/8

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 46 5/8

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86 1/8

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.68.81 14th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 15th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 29/32 15th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 9/64 15th instant

Java London 8.71 1/2 15th instant

London Paris 177.01 14th instant

London Belgium 27.80 1/2 14th instant

London Switzerland 20.65 1/4 14th instant

London Berlin 11.68 1/4 14th instant

London Stockholm 19.41 14th instant

London New York 4.68.78 14th instant

London Amsterdam 8.73 7/8 14th instant

London Italy 89.09 14th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-8-4 1/2 13th instant

Gold £7-8-3 1/2 14th instant

Silver London Ready 20 7/16 13th instant

Silver London Ready 20 3/8 14th instant

Silver London Forward 19 3/4 13th instant

Silver London Forward 19 7/8 14th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 13th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 14th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 13th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 14th instant

London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 13th instant.

London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 14th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 1/2 per cent.

3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 1 3/4 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 14

Call Loan London			1/2
3	per cent	74	1/4
3 1/2	per cent	87	1/2
3 1/2	per cent 1954/59	99	
4	per cent 1948/53	105	
4 1/2	per cent 1950/55	109	
4 1/2	per cent 1958/68	113	
5	per cent 1942/47	107	
3	per cent 1949/52	95	3/4
2 1/2	per cent British Consols	70	
3 1/2	per cent War Loan	97	3/8
4	per cent Funding loan 1960/90	107	7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord		42	6

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—			
February	97	0	0
April	96	0	0
June	96	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
February	106	0	0
April	106	0	0
June	106	8	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
February	143	0	0
April	142	0	0
June	142	0	0
Yarn No. 40s—			
February	219	0	0
April	218	0	0
June	218	0	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 14

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£71		
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	74	1/4	
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	87.	1/2	
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109		
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	70		
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	97	7/8	
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	97	3/8	
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	107	7/8	
Victory Bonds	107	1/2	
Chartered Bank of I A and China	9	3/4	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	82	1/2	
National Bank of India	31	3/4	
P and O Banking Corporation	10		

Stock Exchange Fears New Taxes In Central Budget

SHARP DECLINE IN STEEL SHARES AFTER STEADY OPENING

Cotton Textile Issues Easy And Electrics Barely Steady

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

In response to Budget proposals o. the Bombay Government the local Share Bazar opened steady and particularly Hydro-Electric shares displayed good undertone but the steadiness did not last long and was followed by active general selling which resulted in a sharp decline in prices. The market is now getting anxious about the Central Budget and to-day's selling being principally from well-informed quarters the market once again assumed nervousness.

Yesterday the Wall Street market though showing every evidence of spring improvement, American business situation was completely ignored by operators and steel shares made no response to better output which is 54.8 per cent. against 53.4 per cent. in the preceding week. Even aviations disregarded late reports of another large French order for 'planes which is impending. The close was heavy with major shares down including U.S. Steel closing at a loss of dollar 7/8.

In the local market it was feared that most of the Provincial Budgets as well as Central Budget showing losses, further additional taxation was certain and it was rumoured that Behar Government will impose Sales Tax on Steels. In some quarters it was feared that the Central Government might raise excise duty of Rs. 4 on Steel ingots to Rs. 8, all these reports combined together to depress share prices and there was utter absence of any support.

The increased taxation in property holders will affect the investment demand in the local Bazar and professional operators were once again found helping the downward move of Share prices of speculative counters. However it appears that the selling being of a general character including cotton textile shares indicate that once again the confidence was impaired.

Among forward shares Tata Steel issues suffered the most. Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 1105 and declined to Rs. 1030 and rallied to Rs. 1040. Associated Cement shares were also being offered freely but Hydro Electric shares managed to keep at about the yesterday's closing level with a slight gain.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

100	Ahmd. Advance	416	4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	855	0
100	CENTURY	227	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	221	0
100	COLABA	127	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	Davia	75	
250	Dawn	320	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	3
100	Finlay	110	0
100	GOKAK	134	8
1,000	Hindustan	1,705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	105	0
100	KOHINOOR	254	8
250	Laxmi	502	8
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	122	0
250	Model	51	8
50	MYSORE	89	0
200	NEW GREAT	214	0
100	Oosmanshahi	47	0
100	PHOENIX	223	0
25	Sassoon Silk	70	0
1,000	Sholapur	3225	0
50	SIMPLEX	72	8
100	SWADESHI	207	0
100	Swan	103	8
500	Vishnu	1,187	8
1,000	Westerns	860	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	115	0
25-50	Central	32	14
500	Imperial	1,520	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	369	6
50-100	India	144	0
100	Reserve Bank	113	4
5	Unions	5	14
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	114	4
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	685	0
15-100	Jupiter	12	13
20	Mercantile	52	8
15-75	New India	34	10
200	Oriental	4,200	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	4
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ah. Old	129	6
1,000	ANDHRA	1370	0
10	Almer	11	14
50	Bombay Tram	120	0
100	Bombay Suburban	145	4
10	Broach	9	12
100	Karachi	190	0
100	Poona	170	10
100	Surat	174	0
100	TATA HYDRO	145	0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,240	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	957	8
100	C. Province	99	8
100	Dn Baramati	103	12
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	8
100	Pachora Jamner	95	0
100	Sara Serajganj	104	0
500	Tapti Valley	751	4
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp.	5	15
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	0 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28	8
10	Shivrajpur	39	8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,040	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	240	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	313	0
10	Air Services	9	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	166	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	840	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	213	0
125	B. BURMA	427	0
50	BOMBAY Conty.	143	12
8sh	B. Petrol	3	9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79	0
100	In. BLEACHING	121	0
50	Ind Invest Trust	42	0
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I Radio Ord.	380	0
100	Port Canning	68	0
30	Premier Con.	61	8
15	Scindia	17	14
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	40	0
	PREFERENCE		
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495	0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram. (T.F.)	74	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	558	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 15

Bombay Dyeing (877/8) 872 865 866 860 862 852 853 855

Century (236) 233 228 229 227 227/8

Central India (226) 223/8 225 220 222 221

Kohinoor (261) 260 258 256 254 255 254/8

New Great (228) 225 223 215 216 214 215 214

Simplex (77/4) 77 74 72 73 71/8 72/8

Swadeshi (216) 213 210 209 207

Associated Cement 115/8) 115/8 114 113/8 114/4

Andhra (1370) 1382 1385 1372 1360 1370

Tram Ord (119) 120 121 119/8 120

Tata Hydro. (143) 148 145

Tata Power (1225) 1255 1252 1260 1245 1230 1236 1240

T Steel Defd (1108/12) 1105 1102 1110 1065 1092 1060 1050 1057 1030 1040

T Steel Ord (251) 250 248 249 247 248 243/8 244 241 243 239 241 240 240/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155/4) 155/8 155

Bellapur (169/8) 170 168 167 166/8

B Steam (213) 213

B. Burma (438) 437 435 428 423 428 427

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 14

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
American Power and Lt 5 per cent Pfd A	40
American Foreign Power Common	3
American Foreign Power 7 per cent Pfd	17
Electric Power and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	37
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	61
Columbia Gas and Electric	8
United Corporation	3
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1952	66
Amr Tel and Tel	156 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	445
Western Union Telegraph	20 7/8
Great Northern Pfd	25
New York Central	17 7/8
Firestone Rubber	21
Firestone Rubber 6 per cent Pfd	101
Union Carbon and Carbide	83 1/2
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	12
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 per cent Pfd	69
United States Steel	58 3/4
United States Steel Pref	115 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	67
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	114
Ludlum Steel	22
National Steel	74
Republic Steel	20
United States Smelting	55
Anaconda Copper	28 5/8
Int Nickel of Canada	51
General Motors	48 1/2
General Electric	39 7/8
Consolidated Oil	8 1/4
Socony	13
Chase National Bank	31 1/4
National City Bank	24 1/2
Eaton Manufacturing	23
Gillette Safety Razor 5 per cent Pfd	48
Texas Corporation	44 3/8

Turnover 420,000 shares. We have a favourable opinion of the market. U. S. Steel Production 54.8 per cent against 53.4 per cent last week. Chrysler earned dol 4.32 per common share in 1938 and has declared one dollar dividend last quarter.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Ready Javas	15	10	0
Shipment March	5	8	3
Shipment April-June	5	8	3
Shipment July-Sept.	5	8	6
Kesar	15	12	0
Saraya	15	9	0
Java Spot F.	5.75.		

6½	p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	107	4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	99	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	144	11
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1575	0
6	p. c. Tata Steel 1st	208	8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155	0
7	p.c Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p. c. Andhra Valley	102	2
6	p.c Andhra Valley	105	8
4	p.c Bombay Telephone	51	14
7	p.c. Sholapur	79	8
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	107	4

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1939

Favourable Reception To Taxation Proposals

But Millowners Threaten To Go To Federal Court On Sales Tax On Cloth

Jubilation Over Absence Of General Taxation

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1939-40 OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY ARE NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC. ASSEMBLY MEMBERS ARE BUSY DIGESTING ITS CONTENTS FROM PAGE TO PAGE, AND BUSINESSMEN ARE DOING LIKEWISE.

THE MAN-IN-THE-STREET, THOUGH IGNORANT ABOUT THE LABYRINTHINE COMPLICATIONS OF THE FORMIDABLE ARRAY OF FIGURES, HAS GRASPED ITS MAIN IMPLICATIONS, AND KNOWS WHERE HE STANDS IN THE NEW SCHEME.

Reactions to the budget are on the whole favourable, barring a few exceptions, who scent a definite swing to the left in the Government proposals.

The general public regard the taxation proposals as just and equitable. There is no general taxation and that is their greatest relief.

The sales tax on motor spirit and lubricant is hailed with delight by everyone except the car owners. Congress-minded car owners do not grudge paying this tax as the money recovered will be utilised to further prohibition. Needless to say the taxi-drivers view the tax with alarm.

The tax on manufactured cloth stands on a different footing. Manufactured cloth, means cloth, which is manufactured by any process carried on by means of any form of energy which is mechanically transmitted and is not generated by human or animal agency.

In effect, all cloth except khadi will be subject to the new taxation. The poor, cannot go in for Khadi, which is costly and their only recourse is to go in for mill-made cloth.

A mill worker, commenting on this tax said "What does the Finance Minister mean by levying tax on cloth. Does he want, my wife to sacrifice a sari during the coming financial year. If the tax is imposed, I am afraid I can afford to have only two dhoties instead of three I used to have every year."

The Minister's reference to the landlord of the Malabar Hill having to pay for the good of the labourer at Worli was much liked and appreciated by him and his only complaint was that the Malabar Hill Saheb should not have been made to pay more.

The millowners, it is said, have decided to go to the Federal Court to fight out the tax on sale of cloth.

A misleading report which appeared in an Anglo-Indian evening Daily formed the topic of discussion and strong comments among the members of the Assembly and the Ministers. The report stated that a threat was contained in the Finance Minister's speech that the Bombay Ministry would resign office if the Government of India would not give the full share of the income tax. There was nothing to warrant such a conclusion and to put it in the mouth of the Minister, when he had not said any such thing is the height of perversion.

Leftists consider the "bombshell" budget to be a very tame affair.

BUDGET RECEIVED WELL ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Expressing his opinion on the Bombay Ministry's Budget, the President of the Bombay Stock Exchange, said:

"The rates quoted on the Stock Exchange to-day show that it has been well-received."

POONA MUNICIPALITY WALK-OUT

Protest Against President's Ruling

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 14.

Fourteen Opposition members walked out of the Poona City Municipal meeting after having unsuccessfully strived to adjourn the House on three counts.

The first adjournment was moved to protest against Sardar Patel's Baroda utterences, in which he is alleged to have expressed anti-Maharashtrian sentiments. President K. N. Shirole ruled this out of order.

The next adjournment motion which sought to protest against the Bombay Ministry's action in demanding security from "Trikal" was also similarly ruled out.

The opposition then moved for the third time that the House be adjourned and gave no specific cause for it. The motion was opposed by the Congress party on the ground that many important civic matters were pending consideration. The motion was pressed to division and lost, whereupon 14 Oppositionists left the House.

The meeting then disposed of its agenda for the day.

HIGH COURT'S ORDER ON LUDHIANA BAR

No Presentation Of Address To Jawahar In Premises

LUDHIANA, Feb. 14.

The President of the local Bar Association, which recently decided to present an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of his visit to Ludhiana in connection with the All-India States' People's Conference, has received an order of the High Court through the District Judge asking him not to utilise the bar room for the presentation of the address.

In the course of the order, the High Court observe that the bar room is part of the court premises and as such, should be used for professional purposes only. It must not be used for political purposes or as forum for an address of welcome to any gentleman, however eminent politician or leader of a political party he might be.

They also emphasise that this objection has been taken solely on principle without any reference to the personality of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. They say they will have no objection to the Bar Association's proposal, provided they select as venue any other place than part of the court premises.

The High Court further observe, that as no assurance was forthcoming that the address will be confined to legal subjects and will eschew matters of political interest, therefore, considering the position of Pandit Jawaharlal as leader of a great organisation, the only possible inference is that the Association's address will include matters other than purely of legal interest, and in the circumstances the High Court Judges cannot allow the bar room to be utilised for the said purpose.—United Press.

Students Offer Satyagraha

Sequel To Vice-Chancellor's Refusal To Cancel Expulsion Orders

CHIDAMBARAM: Feb. 14.

There was a dramatic development in the situation in Annamalai University to-day, when a general strike was declared by the students consequent on the refusal of the Vice-Chancellor to revise his orders regarding six students who had been expelled.

Some students met this morning at the railway premises and resolved to wait on the Vice-Chancellor and appeal to him for the admission of the remaining six expelled students into the University. The Vice-Chancellor saw two representatives of the students and after hearing them said that he could not revise his previous decision which was made in consultation with professors. The students, thereupon, gave an "ultimatum" and declared a general strike.

Picketing was started this afternoon, five students lying across each staircase.—A.P.

Free From Epidemics For 3 Years

Poona Expects Two Lakhs Population In 1941

POONA, Feb. 13.

Poona City has been free from epidemics during the last year and has been so for the last three successive years, since the plague and smallpox epidemics of 1933-34 and 1934-35 respectively.

This fact is revealed in the administration report of the Poona Municipality for the year 1937-38.

The report says that though the census taken in 1931 finds the population of Poona City at 1,62,901, the population is at present estimated at 1,90,000.

The report anticipates an increase of about 32,900 in the population of the City, and on this basis, in 1941, Poona City would claim a population of two lakhs.

During the year under report, the death-rate was lower than that of the previous year, being 38.26 as against 40.67 of the previous year as per census population of 1931. The corresponding birth-rate during the year was 39.03.

The report claims that during the year under report the figure of infant mortality was the lowest since the year 1934-'35.—A.P.

POONA CITY CONGRESS ELECTIONS

Popatlal Shah Re-elected President

POONA, Feb. 13.

Mr. Popatlal Shah was re-elected president of the Poona City Congress Committee at its general body meeting held last evening.

The following is the personnel of the newly elected Executive Committee of the Poona City Congress Committee for the current year:—

Mr. Popatlal Shah (President), Mr. Govind Ranade and Mr. G. K. Pawar (Secretaries), Mr. Narayandas Dhut (Treasurer), and Messrs. D. S. Lad, S. M. Joshi, Mopide, Parge, Z. M. Jadhav and Hiralal Joshi (Members).—A.P.

Patna.—Mr. Jadunandan Sarma President of the Gaya District Kisan Sabha and member of the Council of Action, Bihar Socialist Party who was charged under Sec. 379 I.P.C. in connection with the Reora Satyagraha has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Viceroy Certifies What Assembly Rejects

Naval Discipline Bill Introduced In Council Of State

NEW DELHI, Feb 15.

The Council of State held another brief sitting this morning, lasting only fifteen minutes, when it agreed to three further amendments made by the Legislative Assembly in the Income-tax Amendment Bill. The House also passed the Indian Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

At the outset the President, Sir Manackjee Dadabhoy, read a message from the Governor-General, certifying the Naval Discipline Bill, permisson to introduce which in the Assembly was refused by that House on February 13. The message explained that the Governor-General regarded the Bill as essential to the interests of British India. The President stated that as the Bill was an important one, he would give full three days' notice for its consideration by the Council, as provided in the standing orders. He directed Sir Jagadish Prashad to fix a date for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Kazmi's bill relating to divorce of Muslim Women as passed by the Legislative Assembly was laid on the table.

Mr. A. J. Raisman, Finance secretary moving that further amendments made by the Legislative Assembly in the Income-tax Amendment Bill be adopted, pointed out that the Assembly had made three amendments, two of which were of a purely verbal nature. As regards the third, it was entirely in the interests of the assessees. The House adopted the amendments without discussion.

Mr. H. Dow, Commerce Secretary, next moved that the bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration. He explained that the main object of the amending bill was to permit shipping companies to make reductions from the salaries of seamen employed by them, in pursuance of a scheme to institute provident fund for the benefit of their employees. He explained that such deductions were not permissible under the present law.

After passing the bill the House adjourned till February 18.—A. P.

Surplus Budget For Bengal

Taxation On Dog Racing Proposed

Raising Of Loan Of Rupees One Crore

CALCUTTA, February 14.

Two taxation proposals, namely, one on betting in dog racing and another an ungraduated tax of Rs. 30 per annum on profession, trade calling and employment exempting those who do not pay income tax and a loan of one crore of rupees, are the main features of the Budget Estimates of the Government of Bengal for the year 1939-40, presented by the Finance Minister, Hon. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, to the Bengal Assembly to-day.

On the revenue account the estimates show a deficit of 87 lakhs but the net result of the working on the basis of the estimates would ultimately be a surplus of seven lakhs raising the opening balance of 78 lakhs to a closing balance of 85 lakhs.

Sarkar's Speech

"I shall introduce two succession measures this session calculated to bring up about 12 lakhs of rupees per annum (one to impose a betting tax on dog racing and the other to impose an ungraduated tax of Rs. 30 per annum on profession, trade, callings and employment exempting those who do not pay income tax) and I have other proposals under examination with a view to possible introduction of further taxation proposals in the monsoon session," declared Hon. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Finance Minister, in presenting to the Bengal Legislative Assembly the budget estimates of the Government of Bengal for the year 1939/40.

The Finance Minister pointed out that the year starts with an opening balance of seventy-eight lakhs, a large part of which is earmarked for specific purposes. The revenue receipts amount to 13 crores 78 lakhs and Government proposes to spend on revenue account 14 crores and 65 lakhs or in other words 87 lakhs more than the receipt on that account.

The Government, the Finance Minister emphasised, had sufficient reserve to cover this difference but they proposed to conserve the reserve by resort to a loan of one crore of rupees, which would be warranted.

Surplus Of 7 Lakhs

Proceeding the Finance Minister pointed out that the net result of the working on the basis of the estimate was that there would be a surplus of seven lakhs which would raise the opening balance of 78 lakhs to a closing balance of 85 lakhs.

It was not sufficient to say, he added, that their budget for 1939/40 would balance not merely did it include initial expenditure on schemes whose cost per annum would increase hereafter but it did not leave any margin wherewith to embark on many schemes of new expenditure which would be necessary if they were to make any impression upon the needs of the provinces.

In other words they must face up the fact that their present resources were approaching the end of the tether, and if they were to make any further progress in nation building work they must be prepared to explore new avenues of revenue other than existing ones.

CRORE LOAN

Of the one crore of rupees raised by loan, Government will spend 93 lakhs in making up the deficit of 87 lakhs and on grants by way of agricultural loans. A budget surplus of seven lakhs thus remaining.

The abolition of landlords' fees on transfer had an adverse effect on the transactions under the Debt Deposit Section of the Budget.

HOPES FULFILLED

"When introducing the budget for 1937-38, I expressed the hope that it might be possible in the near future to effect considerable reduction in the expenditure which the province had to incur on account of measures taken to combat the anarchist movement. My hopes in this respect have been largely fulfilled. The release of detenus has made it possible to reduce the pitch of abnormal expenditure by no less than 22 lakhs. Further economies to the extent of about 3 lakhs have been proposed in the next year's budget, and it is hoped that if the situation continues to be satisfactory, it will be possible in due course to effect further reduction in expenditure.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The financial position of the Government of Bengal in 1939-40 may be summarised as follows:—

(FIGURES BELOW ARE ALL IN THOUSANDS.)

RECEIPTS	
Opening balance	78,02
Revenue receipts	13,77,76
Receipts from debt, deposit, etc.	21,32,61
Total	35,88,39
EXPENDITURE	
Revenue expenditure	14,64,56
Capital expenditure	—3,01
Expenditure on debt, deposit, etc.	20,41,45
Closing balance	85,39
Total	35,88,39
NET RESULTS	
Revenue account, deficit of	86,80
Outside revenue account, surplus of	94,17
Total excluding opening balance surplus of	7,37

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE HAND OF POWER

MIRACULOUSLY SAVED FROM THE SEA, THEY LIE GASPING.
11-15
UNTIL AT LAST....
WE CAN'T STAY HERE. THE TIDE'S RISING. IF WE DON'T GET TO THE TOP OF THE CLIFF, WE'LL BE SWEPT AWAY AGAIN!
KEEP GOING. ONLY A FEW FEET MORE!
TH' TOP! WE MADE IT!
BLIMEY, MUCH GOOD IT'S GOIN' TO DO US! THERE AIN'T A BLOOMIN' BIT O' FRESH WATER, NOR A SPRIG O' GRASS!
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Firing On Mill Workers

Sequel To Demonstration Near Vizagapatam

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

Firing was resorted to and Lathis used in clearing the workers who staged a stay-in strike yesterday afternoon in the Chittavalasa Mills near Vizagapatam, according to a report received here.

'Four' shots were fired and one man, who was wounded, was removed to hospital.—A. P.

RABAT, Feb. 14.

General Ironside accompanied by General Nogues, Resident General, arrived at Fez after touring Rabat, Meknes and the neighbourhood.

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